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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—593—

Politics of Europe.

The Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Spanish Corvette *FLORE DE MAR*, from Manila, Singapore, and Malacca. She is stated to have seen a large Ship on the 5th inst. close in the Swatch to the Eastward of Saugor Sand, under English colours, inward bound, so that we may indulge a hope of its being a Ship from England.

In the absence of later intelligence from Europe, our Selections embrace the comments of the principal English Journalists on those events that chiefly engaged the public mind previous to the departure of our last advices. The callous conduct of Government ("a great Statesman now no more" at its head) towards the suffering Greeks, a topic on which the people of England will never cease to differ from their Rulers, is the subject of justly severe animadversion in the Opposition Papers; while the Ministerial Prints, like others nearer at hand, ever ready to pipe as Government chooses to dance, have striven to create a prejudice against that unfortunate race by representing them as cruel and debased; as if this did not afford an additional charge against the barbarians who had by their oppressions and cruelties degraded such a noble race, and done enough to deprive them of almost every feeling but revenge.

From *THE TIMES* we give an article on the Debate contained in our pages of yesterday, replete with bitter irony. If Judges, Members of Parliament, and others charged with the execution of such public duties may be called upon to answer for their conduct to every individual who shall feel aggrieved, it is not difficult to foresee that the public interests must suffer, private persons being enabled at all times to put themselves on a par with either the Judge or the Legislator.

Suffering and Struggling Greeks.—The attempts which the *Courier*, and other Treasury prints are making to excite a prejudice against the suffering and struggling Greeks, are absolutely disgusting. It is not enough, it seems, that we have expended eight hundred millions in fighting the battles of the Bourbons of France and Spain, and of his Holiness the Pope; we must also take the Grand Seignior and the Koran into our special protection! The excuses set up by Ministers in the House, and by their trumpeters out of doors, for their conduct on this occasion, are precisely what might have been expected—false, jesuitical, and absurd. It is affirmed, that the Greeks have committed equal cruelties with the Turks; and that if we were to interfere for the sake of humanity, the descendants of ORHMAN would have quite as good a right to claim our protection as the descendants of SOCRATES and PLATO! But a thousand contradictions, from those who were present, have been given to the accounts in the *Courier* respecting the cruelties alleged to have been committed by the Greeks at Tripolizza; and no one dare deny that the late execution of the Greek hostages at Constantinople, after the massacre of their countrymen at Scio, was an act of the most wanton, gratuitous, and detestable barbarity. Admitting, however, that all the stories regarding the cruelties of the Greeks are true to the very letter, still we contend, that that circumstance ought not, and will not prejudice them in the

estimation of any reasonable person. In what situation do the Greeks stand? Have they revolted against a legitimate government—against a government that secured either their property, their persons, or their religion from attack? No such thing. Allegiance is only due where protection is given; but most certainly the Greeks have never been protected by the Turks. The latter were Asiatic barbarians when they crossed the Hellespont, more than four hundred years since, and such they continue to this hour. They have not amalgamated with the original inhabitants; they have not treated those they conquered as subjects, but as slaves; they have subjected them to every species of indignity, oppression, and abuse; they have given the meanest musulman authority to beat them like dogs; they have torn their sons from their arms to make them janizaries, and they have forced their daughters to minister to the brutal lusts of the Grand Seignior and his Pashas; they have, by their arbitrary exactions, robbed them of their wealth, and extinguished their industry; and they have trampled their religion and the cross of CHRIST under foot! Rebellion is in such a rare entirely out of the question. The duration of an abuse cannot be urged in its justification. The Greeks have at this moment the same right to expel the Turks from Europe, that their ancestors had the moment after they obtained possession of Constantinople. In fact, there never has been but one reproach against the Greeks: "Why do you not rise upon your oppressors?" They have wiped away this reproach. They have risen; and with centuries of bloodshed, murder, and rapine to avenge, they would have been infinitely more than men, had they not retaliated on their ruthless oppressors, and made them feel that justice had awakened from her trance—that the hour of vengeance and retribution was come! No people placed in similar circumstances could have displayed less cruelty than the Greeks. The provocations they have had would have justified them in putting every Turk that fell into their hands to the sword; and the wonder really is, not that they have committed atrocities, but that they have committed so few.

The hue and cry that has been set up about the cruelties and excesses of the Greeks can impose on no one who is not wilfully and perversely blind to reason and common sense. Have those who are so fond of proclaiming Greek excesses to the world ever uttered the slightest complaint against FERDINAND of Spain? Have they reprobated his multiplied butcheries, and his persecution of the very individuals who procured him a throne? Have the Treasury prints stigmatized the murder of the Protestants in the Department of the Gard? Or have they ever uttered one solitary sentence in condemnation of the proscription of the Patzjets of Naples and Piedmont? No.—These were the acts of despots—of Holy Leaguers, or their Satellites; and, therefore, they were sure to be eulogized by these independent and honest journals. But when the descendants of that illustrious people, to whom we owe our arts, letters, and civilization, endeavour to vindicate their natural and inherent rights, to relieve themselves from the most abject vassalage and thralldom, and to avenge their innumerable wrongs, they are to be assailed with every epithet of vulgar abuse, and are to be represented as totally undeserving of that assistance we have afforded to Hindoos, Negroes, and Muscovites! Neither, we regret to say, has this detestable cant, this jesuitical affectation of neutrality, been without effect. The

apathy with which the British public have viewed the glorious and noble struggle now making by the Greeks, is the most disgraceful and damning circumstance in the history of the country. A people fighting sword in hand against a fanatical horde, to recover freedom, are not, as some amongst us have had the assurance to say, a *debased* people. But those who do not wish for the triumph of the cross over the crescent, who do not espouse the cause of the oppressed against the oppressors, who do not sympathise with the sufferings, and endeavour to secure the triumph of the Greeks, are *thoroughly and completely debased*. The souls of such persons are already enslaved; and they will not meet their deserts, if they are not made the victims of a worse despotism, if it were possible to conceive a worse, than that to which the Greeks have been subjected.—*Scotman*.

Greek Question.—The Greek Question was brought on the night of the 17th of July, before the House of Lords by the Earl Grosvenor, who expressed himself with respect to the Turks in language such as became an English Nobleman. He had no doubt, he said, that though there might have been some cruelties committed by the Greeks, "they were infinitely exceeded by the horrible atrocities committed by that detested race, the Turks." In fact, as is well observed by M. RAFFINET, an eye-witness of the principal circumstances, in his candidly written *Histoire des Evénements de la Grèce* recently published, the cruelties of the Greeks are attributable solely to the Turks. "How could (he says) the Greeks show themselves generous and magnanimous towards monsters, who would only have paid these benefits by the blackest ingratitude? The known character of the Turks could only give to this war a degree of unheralded violence; if the Greeks wished to escape death themselves, they were obliged to sacrifice their enemies; by sparing a single Ottoman, the Greek was sure, in some sort, that he was assassinating a Greek, as the Barbarian, on escaping death, thought only of the means of destroying his benefactor."—His Lordship deemed the formation of an independent Greek State the best means of preventing Russia from carrying her ambitious views into execution, because, though that Power might easily deprive the Turks of their possessions, were it to set its foot within the confines of independent Greece the whole of its gigantic figure would be paralysed. His Lordship alluded to the Turkish frigate now fitting in our ports, and manning with English seamen, and to the report that the unfortunate Sciot hostages had been guaranteed by the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and concluded with a motion for Copies or Extracts of Dispatches from the British Minister at Constantinople respecting the murder of these hostages.

LORD LIVERPOOL admitted, that the conduct of the Turkish Government in executing the Sciot hostages was most flagitious and observed, that every one who knew Lord STANFORD, would readily believe that his humanity would prompt him to use all that personal influence which circumstances might have given him with the Turkish Government to prevent it; but if the motion was passed, the humanity of Lord STANFORD would, in future, be of no avail, as the Turkish Government would pay no attention to any of his representations, and "the misery of the unhappy Greeks would be still further increased." He gave a new version to the affair of the Turkish frigate, and stated, that an application—made to allow her to take on board ammunition and warlike stores—had been absolutely refused. His Lordship made strong professions of the strictest neutrality, and, upon the whole, his speech was much more reconcilable with the idea of such a neutrality than that of Lord LONDONDERRY's the other night.

LORD HOLLAND observed, if there existed a suspicion that Great Britain, either directly or indirectly, abetted those who kept in slavery the fairest portion of the globe, it became the duty of Parliament to vindicate the country, and of his Majesty's Ministers to vindicate themselves, from so disgraceful an imputation; and he demanded a more satisfactory answer to the question respecting the guarantee of the British Authorities. LORD LIVERPOOL said that no guarantee was ever given. There might, however, be what amounted to a guarantee, in the opinion of the Sciot, namely, the communication to them by his Lordship of the Turkish promise that they should be safe. We cannot

help thinking, that if a question had been shaped with a view to ascertain whether any such communication had been made, it could not have been so easily answered.

The subject of the Turkish Frigate was also mentioned in the House of Commons by Colonel DAVIES. We shall take a future opportunity of commenting a little on the Ministerial statements in both Houses with respect to this subject.

Mr. Hope.—We must again return to bestow our meed of praise on the lenity shown by the House of Commons to Mr. Hope, in dismissing him from the bar without reprimand or admonition, and hail this instance of laudable forbearance as the commencement of a new era in Parliamentary privilege. The house, in its late examination of the principle of criminal law, has been brought to the admission that severity of punishment is not always the best mode of deterring from offences; and on this principle it has meritoriously, and highly to its own credit, begun to act on the present occasion. After voting that a very foolish and intemperate letter was a breach of privilege—after issuing Speaker's warrants, and despatching messengers in post-chaises to disturb the dinner-parties of gentlemen north of the Tweed, we were weak enough to apprehend that the person who was thus denounced as a violator of Parliamentary rights, and paraded 400 miles to answer for his conduct, would either have been subjected to a severe censure, or kept in custody till he apologized. We remembered instances of much less flagrantcy where such an alternative would have been thought an act of mercy—we remembered cases where Newgate was the first suggestion that occurred to the minds of honourable members after a resolution similar to that of Wednesday—we remembered examples where imprisonment was awarded without even hearing explanations—and we therefore trembled for some severity of infliction on Mr. Hope, consoling ourselves only with the idea, that the prorogation was near, and that his confinement could not of course be of long duration. We have therefore been agreeably disappointed by the late decision,—by the recent mitigation of the criminal code of Parliament,—by hearing an unmeaning expression of regret, coupled with a bold re-assertion of the offending statements, eagerly laid hold of by the House in its tender mercies as a sufficient atonement for its violated privileges, while honourable Members on one side cheered the offender at the conclusion of his justification, as if he had made an eloquent maiden speech in their support.

We hope that such indulgence will not be thrown away on the young advocate; and we are the more induced to express this hope, from remembering that he is the same chivalrous gentleman who last year undertook the same journey, and travelled with the same expedition, not to obey the Speaker's warrant, but to call on an honourable member for an explanation regarding some alleged expressions supposed to reflect on his father's judicial conduct. If the father should in future settle by proxy affairs of honour with Members of the House, and the son be allowed to violate privilege with impunity, we shall then withdraw our high respect for the late decision—our profound admiration of Parliamentary indulgence. It is rumoured, that in the *chronique scandaleuse* of Edinburgh, there is a story of a venerable Lord President of the same name having refused, when in the same situation, and with the same prospects as this young man, to give satisfaction to a gentleman whom he had offended, and of having in the coarse language of a satirical poem, published at the time, "made his gown a sheltering petticoat." This venerable Judge, who, like *Hudibras*,

"Great on the bench, great in the saddle,"

is still Colonel of the Edinburgh Volunteers, and who, in the late radical alarms, used to descend from his military command in the Castle to administer civil justice in the court (as if Lord Chief Justice Abbott were to proceed in regimentals from the Tower to Westminster-hall), probably foresaw at the bar his future elevation to the bench, and did not wish to do any thing as an advocate, inconsistent with his anticipated gravity as a judge. If this young gentleman is as nearly connected with the President as he is reputed, then his fiery disposition may be accounted for

as the accumulated courage of two generations, which has descended to him like a reversionary estate, increased by the savings of the last possessor. It is the more necessary on this account to curb it; and therefore we wish that his present compulsory journey to the capital, and the general condemnation of his conduct in the prosecution of Borthwick, may have a greater effect on his temper than was indicated by his slight expressions of regret at the bar of the House.

With regard to the nature of the prosecution to which we have alluded—the conduct of the law officers of Scotland in relation to the press—and the substantial accuracy as well as great ability of Mr. Abercromby's statement, there cannot now remain a moment's doubt. The facts denied by Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies have nothing to do with the merits of the case in which the denial is made, while their admissions are every thing that could be desired by the friends of inquiry. It is to be hoped that that inquiry will immediately be prosecuted—that satisfactory redress will be procured for the aggrieved—that exemplary punishment will be inflicted on the wrong doers, and that the system of private slander, defamation, and calumny, which has led to such fatal consequences, but which has received so timely a check, having ceased and been put down, our fellow-subjects north of the Tweed may, in the language of Lord Clarendon, "be restored to their primitive temper and integrity, to their old good manners, their old good humour, and their old good nature."—*Times*.

Corn Bill.—The Corn Bill has passed through all its stages, previous to receiving the royal assent, with that obscurity and contempt which are gradually becoming the reward of 'honourable' and 'right honourable' exertions. The bread of the poor is thus attempted to be capriciously and artificially raised by our legislators, in order to throw a sop to the clamorous agriculturists, who have the additional happiness of learning from the Marquis of Londonderry, that the manufacturing interest is very much benefited by their distress. Wonderfully consoling, faith, this vicarious indulgence! and just as substantial as the dinner which Lord Peter gave his two brothers, Jack and Martin.

Revolution.—We were glad to observe the very unanimous and gratifying manner in which the sentiments of manly freedom were maintained at the dinner given to Mr. Zee, in honour of the independence of Columbia. On this subject, as well as all others, our ministers seem to take a pride in exhibiting themselves fifty years behind the spirit of the age. The word revolution seems to have the same effect upon their nerves, and causes them as much fright as the word Mumbo-Jumbo does to an African squaw. Suppose the revolutionary sentiments of the age should extend to, 'our present blessed state of things, as by law established,' say the alarmists. Suppose they did, what then? The terrors of these gentry, like those of all silly people, are always exaggerated. Our ministry, and their hireling adherents, consider themselves of a great deal more importance than they really are. We can tell these simpletons, in whose hands the accident of birth has placed the reins of a great people (just as Sunday cockneyism was doomed to torment the poor quadrupeds of the livery stables,) and who, if justice were done, as far as talents are concerned, would be performing the combined operations of tooth-drawing, barbering, and blood-letting, as village surgeons, instead of quacking and bleeding the nation, that there is a great body of English feeling, forming and accumulating, which belongs to no party but that of independence and truth. This large independent and growing body has long been accurately acquainted with the real mechanism of the great farce of political humbug, now performing, as the cant is, to 'overflowing houses,' which means empty benches; but they have wanted an organ to express their opinion, to call things by their right name, to tell truth and shame the devil. That we mean to furnish, in spite of such timid objectors, as think it decent to hang a shirtless wretch for stealing thirteen pence, and to erect statues to another that plunders them of thousands, in silk breeches:—

'Down, down, proud satire; though a realm be spoiled,
Arraign no mightier thief than wretched Wild;

Or if a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a pick-pocket and join the mob.'

With this party the gentry in question are measured and appreciated as they deserve; and they are greatly mistaken, and flatter themselves, like the noisy fly on the coach-wheel, beyond measure too much, if they imagine that any emotion so vivid as revenge, or hatred, or indignation, is entertained by this party for them. Violence is out of the question. Contempt and ridicule are the only emotions they are calculated to call forth. Look at the physiognomies of the ministers, as they sit on the Treasury bench. They are a complete study for Democritus to amuse himself with.

Revolution, quotha! this has been a very pretty slang word, just as thieves call out 'trap' when on the point of being grabbed by the proper officer. So our great 'family men,' conscious of their deserts, dream of nothing but cords and axes as accompanying revolution. God forbid that any other revolution should take place here, but that revolution which mind is daily and hourly producing. But do they imagine the people would deign to feel any vindictive views towards such men in case of such an imaginary result? The English people have too much bottom in them. The true English bull-dog would scornfully pass and overlook the yelping of such miserable curs as 'give mouth' in aid of corruption, as the whipper-in summons them to the task. To contest with such things would be doing them an honour. They would run a risk of no farther punishment than the dolphin, in the fable, inflicted on the monkey who attempted to beatride his back and ape the man. Their scribe, 'JOHN BULL,' seems, last Sunday to prepare for some eventual 'bandy-dandy' of this kind. A natural instinct seems to attract him towards the contemplation of prison discipline. But then his ambitious thoughts very properly aspire no higher than to Bridewell or Tothill Fields. It is true, he says not a word about beating hemp. But then, hemp is a sore subject, and has an awkward knack of suffocating great designs, both while in the seed and in maturity. But what this tough hided advocate's drift seems to be, is this—to do away, in good time, with that disagreeable appendage of our penitentiary system, which suggests the impropriety of being indolent, by a thump on the head, in order that so 'undeniable' a mode of performing revolutions in double quick time, may not be reserved for his worthy patrons.

We observe that the 'Times' has inquired, as we had previously, what has become of the large sum subscribed to the Constitutional Association? We shall feel it our duty, on an early future occasion, to throw a light on this subject.

The King's Theatre.—It is our duty to record the late successful revival of *Il Don Giovanni*, and although with the present company some improvements might yet be made to add materially to its effect, it is yet at least as well performed as on any former occasion. The gap occasioned by the secession of Ambrogetti is not easily to be filled up, and though Zucchelli does his best, we miss lamentably, and always must, the high spirits, animation, and gentlemanly ease, which were altogether his own. What however Signor Zucchelli wants in figure and action, is in some degree compensated for by his fine voice, which gives effect to much of the music that Ambrogetti's vocal powers were not equal to. The most pleasing alteration is in the *Donna Elvira*, who has by some fatality hitherto been so completely deficient either in personal charms or lady-like deportment, that it is delightful to see Signora Cinti, who possesses both, do justice to the character, though it no longer leaves any justification for the *Don*, whose outrages we have felt partly disposed to excuse till now, on the score of his wife's deficiencies. He now appears in the fulness of his guilt, without a shadow of excuse for his atrocities. It is a misfortune for Cinti, and for us, that she has not a voice of more power, for with its agreeable quality of tone, the perfection to which she has arrived in execution, and the refined taste she always exhibits, she would be one of the greatest singers we ever heard with that reinforcement. Never did the trio of "Proteggia il questo cielo" produce half the effect that is now given to it by her and her able assistants, Madame Ronzi and Signor Begrez. It seems resolved upon not to give us the treat of seeing Ma-

dame Ronzi in *Zerlina*, a character so precisely adapted to her admirable powers as an actress and singer, that we implore Madame Camporese to resign it, and resume the part of *Donna Anna*, which is much more suited to her stayed appearance, than the giddy, thoughtless country girl. What is the reason too that Curioni is not the *Don Ottavio*? With these changes the opera would be complete. Such exquisite music as this great work contains from first to last, should at least be played with the fullest strength of the company, who might creditably have shown themselves zealous in giving the fullest effect to it.

A new ballet, called *Le Petit Caperon Rouge*, has been brought forward, which, with the exception of the surprising flight of Mons. Paul, the feathered Mercury, has nothing to offer in the way of attraction. A more tedious, incomprehensible piece, could not have been devised; very tedious and insipid, it drags its slow length along, and seems to have thrown a spell on the genius of Mons. Venua the composer of the music, who has seldom failed so completely. The story has been so long known to us, even from early infancy, that we expect at least some of the incidents which their gave so much pleasure, and proportionably resent a production which has not the slightest vestige of the original story, and might therefore as well be called *Hamlet* or *Macbeth* at *Little Red Riding Hood*.

English Opera House (Wednesday Evening).—A young Lady of the name of Langrish (we believe, for it has been spelt variously) a pupil of Mr. T. Welsh, came out this evening in the aspiring character of *Rosetta*, in *Love in a Village*. Miss L. possesses a voice of very considerable power, and a very tolerable intonation in the lower notes, but failed in the higher, more, we apprehend, by attempting too much, than by any want of ability to do enough. Some of her endeavours were certainly feebly ambitious, and have given scope for more severity of remark than she otherwise need to have incurred. We could discover nothing in this part of the deficiency, however, which is not removable by perseverance, and more calm and gradual exertion; but we know not what to say of another defect—the soul of music was wanting,—expression. This, if not attributable to the almost unavoidable embarrassment attendant on a first attempt, we fear will retain Miss Langrish in the insipid rank of Misses who flourish a little in the way of power and execution, and are never thought of when they are never heard. On Wednesday night, this want of marking was strongly felt in *Rosetta*, a character in which it is absolutely necessary. It seems to be agreed unanimously, that Miss Langrish shone most conspicuously in the introduced duet of “Together let us range the fields,” which Mr. Pearman evidently humoured to exhibit her powers to advantage. In regard to this a parent deficiency of feeling, however, it would certainly be wrong to decide on a single and a first performance, and we will hear this young Lady again before we come to a conclusion. She is of a slight, genteel figure, and was tolerably unembarrassing. Upon her acting it would be uncharitable to say any thing: little is expected from a singer, at least on a first appearance, and consequently a very small share of walking propriety will suffice, and this was displayed.

We are glad to see Mr. Pearman again at this Theatre. He exhibits something of the remains of recent indisposition in the article of strength, but sang the part of *Young Meadows* with great sweetness. The comedy of the opera is very well got up. *The Justice Woodcock* of Bartley is a very good performance, and the *Madge* of Miss Kelly quite a new reading. Never were country simplicity and ignorance more faithfully portrayed, especially in the ingredient of painting sullenness. It was the most finished thing of the kind we ever witnessed. Everybody must go and see it.

We had intended to see Clara Fisher in the part of *Isaac* in the *Duenna*, but in consequence of the repetition of *Love in a Village*, it has been postponed. We shall take the earliest opportunity to behold this extraordinary child in something which will mark her progress since last year.

There has been no absolute novelty at the Haymarket Theatre last week. *John Buzby* still holds up his head, and *Peter Fin* is equally prosperous. *The Agreeable Surprise* has been revived; and *Peeping Tom* is forthcoming. O’Keefe and the boards of the Haymarket,—a very mutual revival of old associations!

Adelphi Theatre.—Mr. Alexandre last night terminated his every way successful labours, for the present season, with the following becoming address:—

“*Ladies and Gentlemen.*—As this evening terminates, for a short period, my efforts to promote your amusements, I would fain express to you, however imperfectly, the grateful feelings your kind and generous patronage inspired. I have often had occasion to lament my deficiency in the English language; but how much more cause have I to lament it at the present moment, when my heart is swelling with emotions towards you, my kind and generous benefactors, which indeed I cannot find words to express. Imagine all that the most ardent gratitude would say, and you will then do justice to my imperfect utterance of my own feelings. England has been justly styled the stranger’s home. I have found it so; I have found it too the liberal patron of a stranger’s talent. The recollections of your past kindness shall stimulate me to merit it in future, by every varied exertion of my abilities I can possibly make. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, with sincere wishes for your health and happiness, I most respectfully bid you farewell, for the present season.”

Ministerial Wardrobes.—The Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Irish very considerably suggested, that individuals might render material service by contributing such articles of apparel as they could conveniently spare. The timely hint has led to an inspection of ministerial wardrobes, with, we understand, the following success:—

The CHANCELLOR doubted whether he could conscientiously give away clothes, which his servants have been expecting for the past forty years. There appeared to him, in this case, to be a vested interest, to middle with which one should be very cautious. He was also always very loth to dispose of his old suits, but he would contribute a pair of *serpents* that had often stood him in good stead.

LORD LONDONDERRY said, that he had always given Ireland the benefit of his *inexpressibles* in his Parliamentary language, and expositions of its prosperity and happiness—he would now send his old *gallouses*, and a straight *waistcoat*, striped crimson, tickled “Insurrection Act.”

MR. VANNITTART hoped the public would not part with its small clothes, but with an express stipulation reserving his (Mr. V.’s) right of way into the pockets—the waist has been a little narrowed this Session, but it is still by much too great for starting people.

The GRENVILLES unanimously declined parting with any thing, saying that they turned their coats, and did and would, turn and turn again, while any thing was to be got by it.

An Illustrious Personage could not bear to look at his old habits—their contemplation always raised an unpleasant doubt, “lest our old clothes sat better than our new.” There was, he believed, a blue and buff, which he had worn when FOX and SHERIDAN were his associates—were what CURTIS and NAZEL are now, the chosen companions of his social hours; but the suit lay amidst the forgotten lumber of early friendships, and was better untouched.

A number of ladies of fashion were applied to; they, however, protested that they had already stripped themselves of as much as they could in modesty spare, to furnish decent drapery to the Achilles, but would try what could be done—seeing how scantily they had supplied that man-mountain, it was thought injudicious to press the application, there being some apprehension that these tasty ladies might supply a costume by much too classical for our northern climate.—*Scotsman*, July 27.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1822.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH regretted that the hour was so late when he had to ask a question of the noble lord; but he asked it now for two reasons—first, with the hope of saving the necessity of a discussion afterwards on the subject; and in the next place, because the answer to his question would relieve many in commercial engagements from much embarrassment. His question respected the recognition of the South American states. He admitted that it was an office of good neighbourhood towards the Government which had long exercised sovereignty over those states, to have some explanation with it previously to the recognition of their independence. He had understood that a person of great authority (Lord Liverpool) in another place had stated, that such explanations had commenced, and were now in train between this country and Spain. If that was so, he should be satisfied. He wished, then, to know whether any communication whatever in any respect relative to the recognition of the South American states had been made to Spain?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, there were questions pending between this country and Spain; whether they might lead to one result or another on the subject alluded to, he could not now say. When the discussion should come on, he might be able to explain further.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said he would endeavour to shape his question more precisely. Did discussion with the Spanish Government, relative to the recognition of the South American States, commence with his Majesty's Government?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY could answer only more obscurely. If, upon information so obscure, he were to give any answer, it would only involve the subject in greater difficulty.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY

Sir ROBERT WILSON stated that there was 30,000*l.* of prize-money due to the army of Egypt, and that there was yet no distribution made.

Sir CHARLES LONG said the reason was that a further claim had been made by cavalry officers. He hoped this claim would soon be decided, and then a distribution would at once take place.

Mr. H. G. BENNET said he knew of many persons who had claims upon the Java prize-money. The question was not settled whether money was forthcoming. If they were able to produce the money, he would produce a title.

Mr. CROKER said he was one of the committee on the Java prize-money. They had distributed the largest sums, in the shortest time, of any committee. No complaint had yet been made. If the hon. gent. should make a complaint, it would be the first they would receive.

Mr. BENNET said he had several complaints to present, and he would avail himself of the hon. gentleman's challenge.

Sir F. GOMANEY stated the case of a Captain Ed. Stockford, who had received prize-money only as a private. That was a complaint which he would bring forward.

BEER BILL.

Mr. BROUGHAM admitted that he was entirely in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This subject had preceded last night, but he could not claim that precedence now for it. He hoped his hon. friend (Mr. Home) would, with his usual courtesy (a laugh)—he meant of course to such as himself (Mr. Brougham), and not to public defaulters—(a laugh) be so good as to let this motion stand first to-morrow. There were 200 brewers and publicans kept in town expecting the discussion of the subject.

Mr. HUME was quite willing, and postponed the moving of his resolutions to Tuesday next.

After some conversation, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, Mr. F. BUXTON, Mr. PEARL, and Mr. WILMOT took part, the discussion was fixed for the first to-morrow.

SUPPLY.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, 17,000*l.* were voted for the Charter Schools in Ireland.

Mr. HUME observed that the average annual expense for all charges of this kind, for 2 years, up to the Union in 1800, had been 217,000*l.* There it gradually increased to 493,000*l.* It was now 346,000*l.* They ought to examine, in order to bring those charges back to what they had been. He had a right to complain that the pledge given last year was not redeemed. With respect to the particular sum now proposed, he made no objection to it. They acted economically when they expended money

for the purpose of bringing the lower classes into a better condition. One great cause of the evils of Ireland was the ignorance, the moral degradation of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of persons in that country. They heard much of the people not being fit for such treatment as in England and Scotland; but it was allowing to the ignorance, which was never remedied and the oppression, which was superinduced by the system of government. The education of the Catholics ought to be more attended to than that of the protestants, because the latter were already provided with the means of education in the ratio 100 to 1. It was very remarkable that lands attached to schools in Ireland returned only 300*l.* of a difference last year in rents from 1794, and that difference was in favor of 1794. The first year he had been in the house, 40,000*l.* had been voted; but instead of affording education to 200,000 children, it afforded it only to 30,000 children. He was anxious that all sums voted for education should be given generally without distinction of religion. He was happy to hear of the growing progress of education, and felt desirous that due honour should be paid to those who were so active in promoting it. The Lancasterian Hibernian Society deserved the thanks of the country. The honourable gentleman sat down by stating that, just before the dissolution of the Scottish Parliament (in 1797), the peasantry of Scotland had been in as lamentable a state as the peasantry of Ireland now were; one of the last acts of that parliament (its happy effect was apparent) had been the formation of schools on such principles as to leave none of the lower orders without education.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that the grant had been 20,000*l.* last year: it was this year reduced to 17,000*l.*

Mr. HUME said, that the estimate last year might have been 20,000*l.*, but that 17,000*l.* only had been taken by the vote.

Mr. GOULBURN could at all events state with confidence, that the grant now proposed was the lowest proposed since the Union, the sum taken certain years antecedent to that measure having been 40,000*l.* He agreed that the application of public money to charitable purposes had a tendency to deaden the exertions of private benevolence; but certainly that had not been the case with respect to the inhabitants of Dublin, for that capital was filled with charitable institutions supported by contribution. He saw no reason for abridging the vote immediately before the house; if he did not enter into the question of general education, it was because he considered the grant as intended for sundry charitable purposes, and not merely for the purpose of teaching the people to read and write. The numerous individuals who benefited by the sum demanded were not merely instructed in reading and writing, but received due moral and religious tuition until they arrived at a time of life to be put out to different trades.

Mr. S. RICE thought that the public money was not advantageously employed in the establishment of Protestant charity schools in Ireland. It would perhaps be the means of saving the time of the committee, if he alluded, being upon his legs, to one or two other votes which deserved consideration. He objected to the grant for the Foundling Hospital; not because the children taken in were brought up Protestants; but because he thought the principle of the establishment impolitic and dangerous. The bounty held out to parents to abandon their children did infinite mischief; and the saving of human life produced by the offer of such an asylum was at the utmost trifling. There was another point as to the parochial schools, upon which he could not help saying a few words. Every clergyman in Ireland took an oath upon his induction to a living, to dedicate a certain portion of its proceeds to the maintenance of a school. It was notorious that the clergy did not carry that dedication into effect; and they ought not, while they were neglecting their own duty as to the schools, to ask or expect any assistance from Parliament. Let it be remembered, too, while the house was upon the subject of Irish education, that there was one institution—it was a recent one—provided for the education of Catholics; and that that was the only institution to which no public aid was afforded. He (Mr. S. Rice) gave a reluctant vote in favour of the grant in question; but he could not too strongly denounce the principle of making a difference, as to parliamentary assistance, between Protestant and Catholic establishments for education.

Mr. GOULBURN agreed with the honourable member for Limerick, upon the propriety of diffusing the benefits of education as generally as possible; and stated that the Catholic establishment in question had been denied public assistance, only because it interfered with that most valuable institution the Kildare-street society. The principle of the Kildare-street society was, to educate, in one school, both Catholics and Protestants; the only point insisted upon being that the Bible should be read in the school.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH supported the grant, and defended the principle of the Kildare-street society.

Mr. PEARL said, that with respect to the oath mentioned by the honourable member for Limerick, one of the reports of the commission of 1814 pointed out the necessity of some measure on the subject. He admitted that the oath was taken, and that it was not attended to. Un-

der such circumstances, it would of course be better to dispense with it. The fact was, that the act, which imposed it was so long back as the reign of Henry VIII.; and with many of its provisions compliance was impracticable. The act provided in one place, for instance, that no person, after the year 1539, should be shorn or shaven in Ireland, above the ears; by another clause it forbade the wearing of shirts dyed with saffron; by a third, it forbade the wearing of cloaks more than seven feet in length, and made all cloaks above that length subject to present confiscation.

Mr. S. RICE admitted the date of the act, and would add that which the right hon. Secretary's kindness had prevented him from stating—that it was entitled an act to reduce those of wild and savage life to conformity with civilized people. If the statute, however, was one of antiquity, the oath was one of present obligation. No clergy were so well paid as the clergy of Ireland, and they had no excuse for omitting any part of their duties.

Dr. LUSHINGTON suggested the propriety of repealing the oath in question.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN, the grant was agreed to. Upon the vote of 30,000*l.* for the Foundling Hospital.

Mr. HUME objected to the magnitude of the grant.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that there were 8,233 children in the house; the grant could not be lowered, unless the establishment were put an end to altogether.

Mr. H. G. BENNET objected to the principle of the hospital. The charity was much abused; for children were not only carried from distant parts of Ireland to Dublin, but absolutely imported from Wales. The mischief which the principle did, was great by encouraging the birth of illegitimate children; the saving of life was in fact nothing, for great numbers of children taken in died from want of proper attention.

After a few words from Mr. D. BROWNE in defence of the institution, which he observed was as excellent and useful as any in Ireland, the resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution was, that a sum of 6,461*l.* be granted in aid of the Association for discountenancing vice, and for the propagation of Christian knowledge in Ireland.

Mr. HUME said he would rather give the sum to the Irish Society, or to any institution which had for its object the dissemination of the benefits of education in that country. From some returns which he had seen, the number of scholars in the schools in Munster was, as to the population, as one in 516, while in Ulster they were one in 17. The cause was, that more attention was paid by Government to the Protestant than to the Roman Catholic schools.

Mr. D. BROWNE said, that as long as the Roman Catholic priest was allowed to be dependent for support on his followers, while the Protestant clergyman had the tithes, as long in fact as there was no regular provision made for the Catholic clergy, so long would they continue to dissuade their flocks from attending those schools, lest they might become Protestants. With respect to the support of foundling hospitals he would say, that the magistrates of Ireland were every day engaged in hunting some unfortunate beings for the destruction of their illegitimate children; and unless some encouragement was given to those hospitals, child murder could not be put down.

Mr. MONCK said that the extensive establishment of such hospitals would be an encouragement to vice. There was, he believed, not one foundling hospital in Scotland, and there did not exist a more moral people in the world. If, however, encouragement were continued to be given to such hospitals, he would say that 30,000*l.* would be found too little, and that 100,000*l.* would not be too much.

Mr. GOULBURN observed, in allusion to what fell from the hon. member for Aberdeen, that though the proportion of the number of children attending schools in Munster might not be as great as in Ulster, yet that in the former province a great increase had taken place within the last few years.

Mr. HUME said, his wish was that the money should be applied in those places where there was the greatest deficiency of education.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On the next resolution that 10,000*l.* be granted to the society for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland.

Mr. HUME said the Roman Catholic population was as five to one compared with the Protestant. He would therefore wish that the application of this money was in the same proportion, and he hoped that some returns would be made to show that the money had been so applied.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that it would be very difficult to come at such returns. The most of the schoolmasters employed by the society were Catholics, and their returns of the number of children under their

care comprised only the number of males and females, as they were unwilling to make inquiries as to the religious class to which they belonged.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On the motion that 4,000*l.* be granted in aid of the schools supported by voluntary contributions in Ireland.

Mr. F. BUXTON bore testimony to the advantage derived from the establishment of Sunday schools in this country.

Mr. S. RICE concurred in this opinion, and added, that great benefit had accrued from similar institutions in Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN said that Bibles according to the Roman Catholic edition were given to the children of that persuasion, to the full satisfaction of all parties.

The resolution was agreed to.

The next two resolutions, for 7,000*l.* to the Hibernian Society, for the education of soldiers' children, and for 1,000*l.* in aid of the Hibernian Marine Society, were agreed to without any observation.

The next vote, of 5,928*l.* for the support of the Roman Catholic seminary at Maynooth, was, after a few words from Mr. S. Rice, which were not distinctly heard in the gallery, put and carried.

The sum of 2,000*l.* was next proposed in aid of the Cork Institution.

Mr. HUME did not see why this sum should be voted, as there was money granted for a similar institution on a larger scale in Dublin.

Mr. GOULBURN said it was to be defended on the general principle of the dissemination of knowledge.

Mr. HUME expressed a doubt whether it contributed to that object, but hoped that the house would have a more detailed account respecting it next year.

Mr. S. RICE defended the grant.

Mr. C. W. WYNN hoped that the hon. member (Mr. Hume) would recollect that in this country, besides the numerous institutions in the metropolis, we had the benefit of the two universities, which was not the case in Ireland.

The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion that 7,000*l.* be granted to the Royal Dublin Society,

Mr. J. DALY said a few words in objection (as we understood) to the grant.

Mr. GOULBURN defended it.

Mr. HUME thought it a job, and said he was satisfied that there were few Irishmen who would not agree with him in the assertion. He thought that if half the present sum were granted, the society would do just as well, and therefore he was anxious to move that at least it should be reduced by 2,000*l.*

Mr. D. BROWNE defended the society on the ground that it was a source of encouragement to the arts and sciences. If the honourable member chose to put an end to such encouragement, let him at once turn all the colleges topsy-turvy, and hang all the scholars.

Mr. HUME said his objection was not to the due encouragement of the arts and sciences, but to the unnecessary expenditure which the society had incurred. He saw one item of 3,000*l.* for furnishing and embellishing the exhibition-room. This he thought too much.

Mr. GOULBURN said that the Irish government had called for the estimate of the probable expenses of the year, which were given, and the government curtailed them from (we believe) 14,000*l.* to the present sum. Now if the hon. member reduced it still farther, the society would not be enabled to go on.

Mr. HUME repeated his objection.

Mr. R. MARTIN defended the society, and observed, that most useful lectures were given there by very able men. Those strangers who had seen the society at the time his Majesty visited Ireland, had expressed their entire satisfaction with it, and had considered it a credit to the country.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that he had visited it on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to Ireland, and, as an Irishman, had felt great pride in witnessing its arrangements. The lectures there were delivered by men of great scientific research, and were productive of great benefit to the country.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that though no immediate reduction of the vote might result from the present discussion, still he thought it would be productive of great good. The societies of a similar character in England were for the most part, or he might say entirely, carried on by public subscription. He might instance the Society of Arts, and the London Society, from which the public had derived great advantage by various improvements in arts and agriculture.

After a few words from Mr. H. G. BENNET, which were not distinctly heard in the gallery, the resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution was for 2,500*l.* in aid of the Farming Society in Ireland.

Mr. MONCK said, as the Board of Agriculture was abolished in England, he could not see why this society should be kept up in Ireland.

Mr. S. RICE defended the necessity of the society, on the ground of the encouragement it gave to agriculture.

Mr. HUME said that the greater portion of this money went in house rent and salaries, and he thought that in this as in many other of the Irish societies, a great deal of jobbing was carried on. He perceived that the late Secretary, Mr. Dicks, had retired upon a pension of 2,00*l.* a year, on the ground of his health, though all who knew him were fully aware that he was perfectly well and fully competent to discharge the duties of that office. But this retirement took place to make way for the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe at a salary of 300*l.* a year, and Mr. Ratcliffe already held two livings in the church. This he pronounced to be a job, but he believed it was managed by the interest of the bishops. In Ireland it was too much expected that government would do every thing for such institutions, and therefore individual exertion was relaxed; but he was satisfied, that if such institutions as the present were left to individuals without any aid from government, they would do much better. On this paltry establishment he perceived that not less than 1,500*l.* went for rent and salaries.

Mr. GOULBURN said, if the account was looked to, it would be seen that almost the whole of the sum voted by Parliament was paid in premiums by the society, and the other expenses were made up from other funds.

Mr. D. BROWNE thought the society entitled to every encouragement; but he could not approve of the retirement of Mr. Dicks on a pension while he was fully competent to perform the duties of the situation, and the appointment of Mr. Ratcliffe at the same salary. He hoped that his right honourable friend (Mr. Goulburn) would inquire into this matter.

Mr. J. DALY could not approve of the retirement of Mr. Dicks or the appointment of his successor, but he denied that it was done by the bishops.

Mr. HUME repeated the statement, that it was, and said he could, if he was correctly informed, prove it at the bar of the house.

Mr. J. DALY re-asserted that the bishops were not the authors of the appointment. He was present at the election, and he could say that it was not caused by the bishops.

Mr. HUME said it must have been known to them that the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe held two livings, and they ought not to have allowed him to have accepted the situation.

The resolution was then agreed to, as was also that for 300*l.* to the Royal Irish Academy.

On the motion that 500*l.* be granted to the commissioners for inquiring into bequests and donations.

Mr. HUME inquired what were these?

Mr. GOULBURN said, that the commissioners had been appointed to inquire into the application of several charitable bequests and donations.

Mr. S. RICE thought that the inquiries of the commissioners were much impeded by their inability to send for persons, papers, and records, and he suggested that such power ought to be granted to them. —The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GOULBURN was about to move some other resolution, when

Mr. HUME observed, that as there were several of these which would be likely to lead to discussion, it would be better to defer them to another day, and to propose only those to which no objection was likely to be made.

Mr. GOULBURN, in consequence, postponed several times until the next supply day.

On the motion that 500*l.* be granted to make good the deficiency of the vote (for 1821) for printing and stationery for Dublin-castle,

Mr. S. RICE wished to be informed of the result to an inquiry which had been some time pending respecting the King's stationery in Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN said that an inquiry had been made, and it appeared that that person, who held his office by patent, was in the habit of charging a higher price for stationery than was charged in England. It was then proposed to him that he should supply it at the same prices as in England, with a certain per centage on the amount supplied. This, which would be a great reduction of the expense, was objected to by the patentee, on the ground that he could not do it without a loss, but that for the present he was trying it by way of experiment.

Sir G. HILL said, that after an inquiry into the conduct of Sir A. Bradley King, it was found that he was entirely innocent of the fraud, which was committed by the person in this employment.

Mr. S. RICE did not mean to charge an individual, but he must say that from the papers on the table the case was not very satisfactorily explained.

Mr. GOULBURN said, the way in which he understood the case was this—that Alderman King had offered to supply a public office with stationery at a less price than it had been supplied by another. Soon after a clerk was recommended to him who had been in the employment of the other and whom he engaged. Now the question was whether this clerk had acted from a desire to benefit his employer by defrauding the excise, or had done so from vindictive motives at the loss to his former employer, in order that by the detection he might injure Alderman King. Certain it was, that from every thing which had transpired, no blame could in any way attach to Alderman King, who, it should be observed, had made good the deficiency to the excise.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. HUME, the grant was agreed to.

Several other items were then passed without discussion; after which the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

Wanstead House: Elizabeth.

Sir,—The accompanying abstract of a paper which is contained in the works of one of the brightest ornaments of the Elizabethan age, Sir P. Sidney, may perhaps prove interesting, as his works are now scarce; and more particularly at this time, when *Wanstead House* is the subject of such general conversation.

I have altered the orthography, as being better suited to our tastes. I have the honour to be, &c.

Leyton.

J. BYRN, Jan.

When Wanstead House was in the possession of the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth visited her favourite, and, as was the custom of that day, a sort of rural Drama was performed for her amusement in the gardens, which is thus described by Sir Philip Sidney:

"Her most excellent Majesty walking in Wanstead Garden, as she passed down into the grove, there came suddenly among the train one apparelled like an honest man's wife of the country, where, crying out for justice, and desiring all the lords and gentlemen to speak a good word for her, she was brought to the presence of her Majesty, to whom, upon her knees, she offered a supplication, and used this speech:

"Most fair lady, for as for other your titles of state, statelier persons shall give you, and thus much mine eyes are witness of; take here the complaint of me, poor wretch, as deeply plunged in misery as I wish to you the highest point of happiness."

The speech proceeds in the same strain, shewing that she has a daughter who was all in all to her; but that having arrived at the age when she would be likely to compensate all the pain and uneasiness she caused her parent, she was "troubled with that notable matter, which in the country we call Matrimony"—in fact, that the girl had two lovers who were at that moment pleading their cause. The speech concludes—"I dare stay here no longer, for our men say in the country the sight of you is infectious."

The supplicator had no sooner retired, than a noise proceeded from the wood, and six shepherds and others were perceived dragging the damsel, who is designated as he "Lady of the May," towards the Queen; amongst them was "Master Rombus, a schoolmaster of a village thenceby, who being fully persuaded of his own learned wisdom came thither with his authority to part their fray where for answer he received many unlearned blows." They knew not "the estate of the Queen; yet something there was which made them startle aside and gaze upon her; till old Father Lalis stepped forth (one of the substantialst shepherds), and making a leg or two, said a few words," confirming the statement of the first speaker, "that a certain the creature, which shepherds called a woman, had disannulled the brains of two of their young men;" and calling upon the schoolmaster to give an explanation of the whole affair, as Master Rombus could, "much better vent the points of the tale."

Then came forward Master Rombus, and with many special graces made this learned oration:

"Now the thunder thumping Jupiter transfused his dotes into your excellent formosity, which have with your resplendent beams thus segregated the emity of these rural animals. I am *Potentissima Domina*, a schoolmaster; that is to say, a pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the juvenile fry, wherein (to my land I say it) I use such geometrical proportion as neither wants mansuetude nor correction;

—600—

for so it is described—*Parcare subjectos et debellare superbes*. Yet not the pulchritude of my virtues protected me from the contaminating hands of these plebeians, for, coming *sulammado* to have parted their sanguinolent fray, they yielded me no more reverence than if I had been some *pecorinus asinus*. I even I, that am—who am I?—*Dixi verbus sapientem sum est*. But what said that Trojan *Æneas*, when he sojourned in the surging sulkes of the sandiferous sea?—*Hæc olim memorasse juncbit*. Well well, *ad propositos revertabam*. The purity of the verity is, that a certain *pulchra puella profecto*, elected and constituted by the integrated determination of all this topographical region, as the sovereign lady of this dame May's mouth hath been *quand-modo* hunted, as you would say, pursued by two, a brace, a couple, a cast of young men, to whom the crafty coward Cupid had, inquam, delivered his dire dolorous dart."

He is here interrupted by the Lady of the May, who becomes impatient. After Rombus's pursuing his oration, he is again interrupted with this exorbitant flattery of the Queen from the Lady of May.

"Leave off, good Latin fool, and let me satisfy the long desire I have had to feed mine eyes with the only sight this age hath granted to the world."

She then informs her of the situation in which she is placed, as being Lady of the May, and having two suitors, whom she thus described:

"Therion and Espilus have been long in love with me. The first is a forester, the latter a shepherd. I like them both, and love neither. Espilus is the richer, but Therion the livelier. Therion doth me many pleasures, as stealing me venison out of the forest, and many other such like pretty and prettier services; but withal he grows to such rages, that sometimes he strikes me, sometimes he rails at me. This shepherd Espilus, of a mild disposition, as his fortune hath not been to do me great service, so hath he never done me any wrong; but feeding his sheep, sitting under some sweet bush, sometimes, they say, he records my name in doleful verses. Now the question I am to ask you, fair Lady, is whether the many deserts and many faults of Therion, of the very small desert and no faults of Espilus, be to be preferred, but before you give your judgment, Lady, you shall hear what each of them can say for themselves in their rural songs."

The song follows, in which they alternately quote qualifications on which they found their title to their mistress's regards.—The concluding couplet runs thus:

"Espilus kneeling to the Queen.

Judge you, to whom all beauty's force is lent.

Therion. Judge you of love, to whom all love is bent."

Her Majesty's judgement is deferred sometimes by an altercation which takes place between the shepherds and foresters as to the respective abilities of the rivals, as poets. The chief speakers were Dumas, an old shepherd, Rhinus, a young forester, and Rombus, who came in as a moderator.

This being said, it pleased Her Majesty to judge that Espilus did the better deserve her; but what words, and what reason she used for it this paper, which carrieth so base names is not worth to contain.

Espilus sang a song "tending to the greatness of his own joy, and yet to the comfort of the other side;" and the muse being fully ended the May Lady took her leave in this sort:

"Lady, yourself, for other titles do rather diminish than add unto you, I and my little company must now leave you. I should do wrong to beseech you to take our follies well since your bounty is such as to pardon greater faults. Therefore I will wish you good night, praying to God according to the title I possess, that as hitherto it hath excellently done, so henceforward the flourishing May may long remain in you and with you."

* We presume that the Pedagogue's Latin is intentionally bad.—

Ed.—*Ed. Gaz.*

Equity.—Equity in law is the same that the spirit is in religion, what every one pleases to make it; sometimes they go according to conscience, sometimes according to law, sometimes according to the rule of court.—Equity is a roguish thing. For law we have a measure—know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is Chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. It is all one as if they should make the standard for the measure we call a foot, a Chancellor's foot; what an uncertain measure would this be! One Chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot. It is the same thing in the Chancellor's conscience.—*Selden.*

Spice.—The celebrated patriot John Hamden, while in power would never tolerate the employment of domestic spices. He said, "Such instruments must be void of common honesty before they could be of use; and afterward, they could never be fit to be credited. And he philosophically added, that no single preservation could be worth so general a wound and corruption of human society, as the cherishing such persons would carry with it."—How different the opinions and practices of Ministers in the present day.

Freedom of Speech

—*fraternis—radere cetero*
Anacrusis. Pensive

Of our Freedom of Speech no more let us brag,
Since two are the methods they use to assault it—
For Reformers without, there's the Minister's Gag;
Within, for the foes to abuses, a Bullet!

* "Put up your sword; for as it is the worst argument, so let it be the last."—*SHENKMAN.*

Lines Written in the Scotch Highlands.

[The following piece by KEATS,—or rather portions of it,—appeared in a late Number of the NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. That the Editor (it having been forwarded to him entire) should have sent it forth mutilated, is altogether unaccountable to us, as, exclusive of its rare poetic merits, it is valuable as an index to the mind of the lamented Author, while under the excitation of the powerful scenery of the Highlands].

There is a charm in footing slow across a silent plain,
Where patriot battle has been fought, where glory had the gain;
There is a pleasure on the heath, where Druids old have been,
Where mantles grey have rustled by, and swept the nettles green;
There is a joy in every spot made known in days of old,
New to the feet although each tale a hundred times be told;
There is a deeper joy than all, more solemn in the heart,
More parching to the tongue than all, or more divine a smart,
When weary steps forget themselves upon a pleasant turf,
Upon hot sand, or flinty road; or sea-shore iron scurf,
Toward the rattle or the cot, where long ago was born
One who was great through mortal days, and died of fame unborn!
Light heather-bells may tremble then,—but they are far away;
Wood-lark may sing from sandy fern,—the sun may bear his lay;
Runnels may kiss the grass on shelves and shallow clear,—
But their low voices are not heard, though come on travels drear;
Blood-red the sun may set behind black mountain peaks, [cresks,
Blue tides may sluice and drench their time in caves and weedy
Eagles may seem to sleep wing-wide upon the air,
Ring-doves may fly convulsed across to some high cedar'd lair,—
But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground,
As Palmer's that with weariness mid-desert shrine hath found.

At such a time the soul's a child, in childhood is the brain,
Forgotten is the worldly heart—alone, it belts in vain!
Aye, if a madman could have leave to pass a healthful day,
To tell his forehead swoon and faint when first began decay,
He might make tremble many a one, whose spirit had gone forth
To find a Bard's low cradle place about the silent North!

Scanty the hour, and few the steps, beyond the bourne of care,
Beyond the sweet and bitter world,—beyond it now are!
Scanty the hour, and few the steps,—because a longer stay
Would bar return, and make a man forget his mortal way.
O horrible! to lose the sight of well remembered face,
Of brother's eyes, of sister's brow,—constant to every place,
Filling the air as on we move with portraiture intense,
More warm than those heroic tints that pain a painter's sense,
When shapes of old come striding by, and visages of old,
Locks shining black, hair scanty grey, and passions manifold!

No, no, that horror cannot be! for at the cable's length,
Man feels the gentle anchor pull, and gladdens in its strength.
One hour half-ideot he stands by mossy waterfall,
But in the very next he reads his soul's memorial; [down
He reads it on the mountain's height, where chance he may sit
Upon rough marble diadem,—that hill's eternal crown!
Yet be his anchor e'er so fast, room is there for a prayer
That man may never lose his mind on mountain black and bare,
That he may stray, league after league, some great birth-place
to find,
And keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight unblinded!

* Burns.

MARRIAGE.

Lately, at Kironochtree, Mr. W. Brown to Miss Janet Murdoch, after a courtship of fifty years! Their united ages, including that of their son (an early pledge of their love and fidelity) amounts to 209 years.

BIRTH.

A few days ago, the wife of Michael Fiddler, fisherman, of Selvey, of three boys, christened Michael, Matthew, and Mark.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Languages.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, Whatever may be the attainments of JOHN BULL, in Greek, Hebrew, or any other language, I certainly do not envy him for the quality of his feelings.

To read the works of Greek and Hebrew Authors is of little value if such reading still leave us in the possession of feelings which render us equal to Slaves in principle. Let the BULL and his party stretch their reading powers to as great an extent as they will. For my part, I can give them no credit for so paltry an attainment, till I recognize something of a right tone of feeling among them. Not mere mechanical reading, but a flow of right feeling makes the man.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

February 12, 1823.

NO GREEK SCHOLAR.

Narrative of the Wreck of the Regent.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, I hereby do myself the pleasure to send you enclosed a Narrative of the Wreck of the Honourable Company's Ship the REGENT received from a Gentleman of the said Ship, which I beg you will favor with a place in your JOURNAL, and oblige

Your obedient and humble Servant,

Manilla, Dec. 28, 1822.

WM. KEIRULF.

A Narrative of the Loss of the Honourable Company's Ship Regent, on Luban Island, near Manilla, on the 1st of November 1822.

THE REGENT, one of the direct Ships of the present season, sailed from the Downs on Sunday the 25th of April, and arrived at Madeira on Sunday the 12th of May following, having been obliged to put in there to stop a leak in the counter, which threatened the doing much mischief to the Honourable Company's Cargo; and having effected the same, sailed in prosecution of her voyage on the 16th following.

On the 12th of June found the main mast badly sprung, when a consultation of the Officers was held thereon, Lat. $11^{\circ} 57' S$. Long. $26^{\circ} 26' W$. commenced fishing and securing the mast for present safety: the Carpenter being of opinion of the impossibility of putting it in a fit condition to take the Ship round the Cape.

On the 17th of June the mast complaining and working much, held a second consultation of the Officers: who were severally of opinion, that no alternative was left to the bearing up for Rio Janeiro—the Ship was now in Lat. $21^{\circ} 12' S$. Long. $30^{\circ} 53' W$. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 24th of June, and from the prompt assistance received from Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, who, Captain Norfor immediately referred himself to, the mast was fished and the Ship enabled to proceed upon her voyage on the 3d of July. On the 12th of September arrived at Anjer, to fill up the water and procure refreshments. On the 7th sailed for China.

On the 3d of October Pale Aor N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 7 or 8 leagues and from the lateness of the season, Captain Norfor adopted the passage by the Eastern rout of the China Seas, and steered accordingly, passing between the middle and South Apambas, and to the Southward of Low Island, when 3 or 4 miles distance, discovered a shoal, seeing the rocks under the Ship's bottom; at 6 A. M. hove to and sounded in 9 fathoms, lowered down the quarter Boats and sent the 2d and 4th Officers to sound, they reported on their return, having sounded in 5 fathoms; this shoal is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, and bears from the body of Low Island E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and upon which in blowing weather must be very unsafe, it is not laid down in any of the Charts on board the REGENT, and Captain Norfor considers it a new discovered danger. From Low Island we passed to the Northward of the Friend-ship and Louisa shoals, leaving the Royal Charlotte, shoal Viper,

Doubtful shoal, and Seahorse to the Northward; during our run from the Anambas between the shoals we had much rain with, squally and unsettled weather.

On the 11th of October at day-light, when considering ourselves not under 15 leagues from the breakers, laid down of the West Point of Palawan, we unexpectedly saw the land through the haze, just at the dawn of day; it was the 2d Officer's watch on deck, who informed the Captain, when he was instantly at the lee gangway, the hands were turned out to trim sails more expeditiously, and when in the act of rounding to, the ship struck upon a Coral Bank in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; she immediately forced herself over into deeper water, but unfortunately with the loss of her rudder, which broke adrift from the ship;—the best bower anchor was immediately let go with 100 fathoms of chain, when the ship brought up heavy by the mast within a cable's length of the bank she struck upon, and surrounded by breakers extending in a semicircle in the N. W. distance from 2 to 3 miles; the anchor was let go in 30 fathoms, dropped the small bower under foot, furled sails, sent down topgallant yards and masts, cleared the tops, and otherwise eased the strain upon the cable by pointing the yards to the wind; it was blowing fresh at the time from the S. W. with a heavy ground swell, and the Ship was here preserved, from the goodness of the chain, which was one of Brunton and Middleton's;—our small bower, a hemp cable, which was new, was cut through by the rocks, and had the chain not held on, the Ship must have drifted upon the breakers astern, as from the foulness of the bottom, little hopes could be entertained of the remaining anchors and cables saving the Ship; but it was so ordained by the will of Providence, that the REGENT and her Crew were to be rescued from the present danger to encounter others still more distressing.

We remained at anchor fitting a temporary rudder till the 6th of October, having secured it to the stern on the preceding evening; it was made out of a spare topmast and attached to the stern by a lower cap fitted with guys. We steered by the tiller in the gunroom as before, with the wheel ropes attached, and it answered the best expectations of the Captain, who purposes giving publicity to its construction. After extricating the ship from this perilous situation, and standing off from the land with a light breeze distance off shore 7 leagues Lat. by noon observation $8^{\circ} 26'$ the ship again struck upon a bank of Coral and lifted her temporary rudder, but did no further injury than displacing the cheeks about the rudder head, which were soon rebolted again. In the late Chart published of the China Sea, sheet No. 1, corrected from Captain Ross's Surveys, and published last year, such danger is altogether omitted, as well in this Chart as the one published by Captain Ross in 1819, taking in the tracks of H. M. S. GRAMPUS and H. C. Ships ALNWICK CASTLE, BOMBAY, and others, which Chart leaves out the danger now alluded to; but which appears to be the Cuddalore Breakers laid down in the old Charts. The current here ran very strong and irregular, and which led to the unfortunate loss of the REGENT's rudder.

We continued our passage to the Northward and made the Royal, Captain, and Bombay Shoals, with variable and unsettled weather, much swell on at times with squalls and rain.—On the 26th of October, hoisted in the cutter which we had towing astern, in the event of her being serviceable as connected with the rudder, but which answered so well, that up to the present period we did not require her.

On the 29th, one of the rudder guys gave way, got it in board and secured it again.—On the 30th, a very heavy swell carried away two of the rudder guys, got their ends in board and secured as before, saw the land bearing S. S. E. at day-light N. E. at noon Luban Island S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.—October 31st, saw Marivels, a high mountain, a little to the Northward of the entrance of Manilla Bay. At sun-set, the ship 7 leagues of Corigedor, and all on board being strangers to the Port, Captain Norfor deemed it most prudent to stand off for the night, when at 8 P. M. we hauled our wind to the S. W. under double reefed top-sails and fore-sails; during the first watch the wind freshened with a good deal of sea on, when the rudder guys gave way; we succeeded in getting one up, but from the rudder now having much play, the

cap came off from the stern-post, at about 1 A. M. when the ship became perfectly unmanageable.

At day-light in the morning it was blowing a fresh gale, when we saw Goat Island, on the lee bow, the ship nearing it fast and without any chance of weathering it. At about 7 A. M. when having neared it within about 2 miles, and the ship not waring out away the mizen-mast, but which did not the least assist her—kept the lead going, and when within a quarter of a mile of heavy breakers which the ship was driving in for, and which threatened our total destruction, 2 anchors were let go in as we considered 40 fathoms of water, which brought the ship-head to wind, but did not ride her; the ship certainly not being in soundings. She now drifted across the passage to Luban Island, and had no bottom with the deep sea lead till within a quarter of a mile of the breakers—the 1st cast was in 30 fathoms, the next in 8 fathoms, our only remaining anchor now left was the sheet, which was cut away, and the ship brought up with the half-cable under twice her length from the rock. At 4 P. M. blowing a hard gale of wind, and the Marine Barometer indicating heavy weather, and the ship riding to her last anchor, got the long-boat and large cutter out, with the view of saving the lives of the crew, cut away the main-mast to make her ride more easy, when unfortunately from the position of the wind it fell in board, the main trussle trees going through the poop-deck, but did no further injury, none of the crew being hurt; from 8 P. M. till midnight blowing very heavy and the ship striking as the wind shifted to the westward. At midnight, when pumping the ship out, she struck very heavy, shaking the whole frame so violently that the men ran up from the pumps, and by the time the Carpenter could get to sound the bell, there was three feet water in the hold.

The Captain now consulted the opinion of his Officers for the best plan to be adopted for the general safety, and when taking into consideration the present state of the ship and riding by her last anchor, it was deemed advisable to put a spring upon the sheet cable and cast the ship's head in shore, which was done at 1 A. M. on the 1st of November; the sheet cable was much injured by the chain, and from the wind hauling to the westward and occasional changing, so that the ship rode with her stern from the rocks; had the cable parted in this position the Ship must have drifted out to sea in a sinking state, when all on board must have perished.

The gale continued with great violence the two following days, the sea breaking over the stern and poop of the ship. Two rafts left the ship, when unfortunately we lost the third Officer and three of the Crew, after which we got a rope on shore, which was made fast to the wreck of foremast, having cut away the said mast on the 2d instant; the ship opening at the gangways, carried out the bite of the shore rope to the bowsprit end and have a taught strain upon it, when several of the crew landed from the wreck, and by which conveyance only one life was lost.

On the 5th the Captain went on shore; on the 7th the Captain went alongside on a canoe, being the first the weather had permitted to go off to the wreck, but from the sea running alongside the ship, did not go on board. The following day the weather became more moderate, when a communication was opened between the ship and the shore, which the heavy state of the weather prevented at an earlier period. From the prompt assistance rendered to the Captain in the discharge of his duty by the Governor of Manila, a great part of the Honorable Company's cargo is already saved, as well as much of the private trade, but both of which are in a very damaged state.

The ship is now lying a perfect wreck, without any chance of her coming off. Luban Island is situated about 30 miles from the city of Manila, and which at the present season it takes a fortnight to communicate with, which is attended with great loss and inconvenience to the property saved.

The *REGENT* was built in Calcutta in the year 1812, and measures 280 Tons, and since the present misfortune she has given a further proof of the great strength she possessed; the loss of so fine a Ship cannot be considered otherwise than that of a national one.

Lieutenant Adam White.

"He barks before he is bit."—OLD PROVERB.

"The extent to which prejudice, partiality and malice may sometimes lead the mind, &c. &c."—CIVIS'S LETTER, JOURNAL, Feb. 3.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The latter of the above remarks was never better exemplified, than in the ill-judged and worse-timed letter of CIVIS, written I presume for the purpose of defending the *East Indians* (as he calls them) from the (to him alone I have no doubt) apparent attack made on them by Lieut. White.

From the perusal of the sentence which "CIVIS" quotes from that Gentleman's Work, I do not well see how "CIVIS" can, without being led away by prejudice and partiality, affirm, that Lieut. White asserts that the country-bred population are "destitute of talents, acquirements and probity;" for, on the contrary, he only states generally that those belonging to it, who are without an European Education, are decidedly inferior to the British in the points alluded to; and I will leave it to CIVIS to prove that they are not so. Nor do I perceive any reason why the phrase "European Education" is to be supposed to be used by Lieut. White as merely applying to Education in Europe. The system of Education there followed is what I should imagine was alluded to, without any reference to where it might be taught.

The remaining paragraphs of CIVIS's letter are little connected with the quotation in question, further than attributing bad motives to its author, for no cause whatever, and of which most probably he is perfectly innocent; and therefore merely adding that I should think, it would be much better for his cause, if "CIVIS" was less fond of defending one party by accusing the other, as also by wilfully misconstruing or not understanding the true meaning of the writings of the author, whose merit he attempts to undermine.

February 6, 1823.

B.

Regulations for Bearers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have read the Letters in your Miscellany, written by *Pan Bono Publico*; *Senex*, *Junior*, and *Terris*, respecting the Bearers who ply for hire. It appears to me, the only method of eradicating the evil complained of, is, that the Police should be directed by the Government to establish Twelve or more Stations, with a Sirdar to each, who should be answerable for the supply of Bearers; at the established regulation price, as quoted by *PUBLICO, Junior*. The Head Sirdar of each of the Stations to be answerable for the good conduct of those he gives; and any Bearer or set of Bearers offering himself or themselves for hire at any other places than those fixed under the Sirdars, to be taken up and punished by the Police, for violating the Regulations established. At present there is no mode of bringing Ticks Bearers or even Servants to punishment for offences they may commit. They immediately abscond, mix with the crowd, and are no more to be known or distinguished. But this is not all, if a man happens to get hold of such and prefers a complaint and the party is punished, the complainant is sure never to get another Bearer, for the word is passed through the whole fraternity never to serve him. All this proves the necessity of some effectual and strict Regulations being adopted, all the Regulations hitherto proposed have failed, because the proper methods for enforcing such were not adopted. It is for this reason that the Bearers have set the Police and their Regulations at defiance and act as they please. I have heard it said that the Magistrates are not in fault, for they have not the power to act; if such be the case, would it not be advisable for the community at large either to petition Government or to apply to the Grand Jury on the subject of this growing evil?

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Chowdhury, Feb. 11, 1823.

SENEX.

Useful Hints to Police Authorities.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, Notwithstanding the many Letters that have appeared in your Paper on the Police of Calcutta and the Improvements wanting to secure the comforts of its Inhabitants, I am sorry to observe that so much yet remains to be done. As there are so many able pens always ready to move on such subjects, instead of pursuing any one of them to great length, I shall only enumerate briefly some of the most obvious, hoping that they may be sufficient in themselves without the "foreign aid of ornament" to make an impression in the proper quarter. I shall notice first to the return of the season of Dusty Roads. The Public were greatly delighted several months ago with the completion of a beautiful machine called a Steam Engine, erected at the Chandpaul Ghaut, which promised to suck up the current of the Ganges and diffuse its cooling streams by means of a "mushroom cascade" over the thirsty streets of the City of Palaces. Many contemplated with extreme pleasure the operation of this Aqueduct, flattering themselves that in the enjoyments of its refreshing showers they might bid defiance to the sultriest signs of the Zodiac.

I did not place my confidence so much in its power as in this, that it would be more assiduous in its labours than the lazy Pumpers who were its predecessors; and afterwards observing that it was allowed occasionally to go to rest. I concluded its work must have been finished, but on enquiry found that this was a mistake. For although in the vicinity of the Engine and to a considerable distance there is no want of water, the Aqueducts being full and the roads completely drenched; yet the more remote quarters of the City continue to be afflicted with drought and dust. This is not entirely owing to the water being exhausted before it reach them. Certain persons, it appears, having imbibed monopolizing principles, construct dams or moles in the Aqueducts opposite their own dwellings, in order to secure a more plentiful supply, regardless of their neighbours, who are placed at a greater distance from its source. It must be the duty of some person (and if not, an Inspector of Aqueducts should be created,) to survey the streets and take care that there be no such obstructions in the course of the water; and when they are found, those who raise them should be liable to a certain fine.

The next thing necessary is to have a regular establishment of Duncasties or Watering Carts, to be supported by an equitable proportional assessment levied on all the Inhabitants, to water all the streets whose residents collectively are able and willing to defray the expense.

A subject of still greater importance than the purification of the air from dust is the safety of Passengers in the streets. As the propriety of all Carriages and Buggies that go out on the streets at night being furnished with lights has been often pointed out, and the dangerous consequences of a contrary practice universally felt and acknowledged, I shall not now insist upon it; but only recommend an effectual mode of enforcing such a salutary rule—a fine to be proportioned to the value of the vehicle, adopting this as a very good criterion for the present purpose of the wealth of the offender. But this is not enough. Not only those things which endanger the lives and limbs of Foot Passengers, as is the case with wheeled carriages whirling about in the dark, ought to be objects of Police Regulation; but also those which are liable to drive people into the jaws of danger they might otherwise escape. This is eminently the case with unlighted Palankens; for when an unfortunate pedestrian happens to get between a Carriage and a Palankeen, alarmed on the one side by the cries of the Syce, and on the other by the shouts of half a dozen Bearers, terrified and confused he most probably runs into the greater in order to escape the lesser danger; uncertain which course to take between this Scylla and Charybdis, and only guided by the ear from the darkness of the night he flies the voracious Palkeewalas to fall among the wheels or horses' hoofs. These unlighted Palankens in short put me in

mind of the persons in the Vision of Mirza, who went about on the Bridge of Life, thrusting people on its hidden trap-doors, when these did not seem to lie in their way. I would therefore propose that all persons venturing out at night in a Palankeen without a light should be subject to a fine. Hoping that these hints will not fall "like water spilt upon the ground that cannot be gathered up,"

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

Calcutta, Feb. 11, 1823.

A CITIZEN.

Old Remedy for the Cholera.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

The enclosed cure for the Cholera, I cut out of an Old Magazine (by Silvanus Urban sent. The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle, vol. 13th for the year 1745) some months ago in England, with the intention of sending it to you on my arrival in this country, which I now do. Should you think it worth a place in your Paper, it is at your service.

A cheap and effectual medicine to cure the Cholera, or Colick.—From the Edinburgh Medical Essays, Vol. 5. p. 648. By Dr. Charles Ayton Douglas.

The Cholera, which is a violent vomiting and purging of bile, and other acrid humours, being a disease so acute and deadly, as frequently to destroy a man in the space of 24 hours, when a physician is not to be had (which is frequently the case in the country) I hope it will be acceptable to the public to publish a method of cure for it, by a medicine which is always at hand, and which the doctor has often tried, and never found it fail, viz.

If the patients are not too much exhausted before he is called, he makes them drink heartily of warm water, three or four times, which they always throw up; this dilutes, and by this means blunts the acrimony of the humours, and at the same time evacuates them. Immediately after, he advises them to drink plentifully of a decoction of oat-bread, baked without any leaven or yeast, carefully toasted as brown as coffee, but not burnt; which decoction ought to be of the colour of coffee when it is weak. This prescription he always found his patients most willing to obey, their thirst being generally very great; and they always say that it is most grateful to their stomachs, inasmuch that he does not remember that any of them ever vomited it. He always used oat-bread, which is common in Scotland; but when that cannot be had, he makes no doubt but wheat-bread, without yeast, or meal, or wheat, or barley fried or toasted brown, and ground to powder, will do very well.

When the patient is much exhausted with violent evacuations upwards and downwards, the first thing that he gives him is a large dose of the above-mentioned decoction, and when the nausea is pretty well settled, he frequently orders a pill of opium, to the quantity of two thirds of a grain, to a grown person, increasing or diminishing the dose according to the age or strength of the patient.

But if the patient be convulsed, and the extreme parts cold, then it is proper to give a strong dose of liquid laudanum, because it has its effect sooner than opium, viz. 25 drops to a grown person; in an ounce of strong cinnamon water, and afterwards a draught of wine mixed with an equal quantity of the decoction; the same decoction, being sometime mixed with a little wine, is to be used also to quench their thirst. To prevent a relapse, which the patient is not able to bear, it will be proper to repeat the opiate, in a moderate quantity, for some days, morning and evening; and care must be taken not to over-load the stomach, or to eat any thing but what is of light nourishment, and grateful to the appetite.

It may be observed, that the above prescription is to be used when the patient is quite exhausted, and in the very jaws of death; but in ordinary cases, when the patient is not much spent, and opiates are not to be had, or if the patient's constitution disagrees with them, then the decoction itself may be trusted to,

Men of Straw.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

A good deal has been said about *Tikka Bearers* in your Paper lately, and I think that the subject of *Regular Hired Bearers* deserves also to be looked into. I mean particularly to allude to the class of *Belagore Bearers*. Under rules established among themselves, but no otherwise sanctioned I conclude. If you wish to engage a set of this sort of Bearers, as regular servants, consisting of a Sirdar, a Mate, and six common men, you cannot procure them, unless you will consent to pay for two more who are *Men of Straw* and have no existence. In other words you are compelled to pay full wages for ten men, though you have the services of only eight.

This is a matter which surely calls for the attention of the Police; being an imposition which ought to be discountenanced and put down by legal authority.

Your's obediently,

February 12, 1823.

A HOUSE KEEPER.

Victims of Hindoo Superstition.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

The following account of the Self-Sacrifice of a Human Being at Ouncar Mandatta, on the Nerbudda, is at your service for insertion in your JOURNAL, either the whole or a part, or to be omitted altogether if not considered of sufficient interest.

In November last, at the Annual Mela or Fair held at Ouncar Mandatta, on the Nerbudda, a young man of low caste came from Ougein to the abovementioned place, for the purpose of devoting himself at the shrine of Bhyroo, by leaping from a Rock which overhangs the Nerbudda. The deluded Fanatic was about 29 years of age, without friends or connections, to attach him to life. He displayed from the first the most determined firmness, and although every attempt was made to dissuade him from his purpose, by offers of a provision for life, he remained unshaken, and entertaining at one time some apprehension that force would be resorted to, he threatened to destroy himself with a knife, which he constantly carried about his person.

The account given by this deluded wretch of the motives which induced him to sacrifice himself was nearly as follows: He stated that about six weeks before his arrival at Ouncar while sleeping near a temple in the vicinity of Ougein, he was awoken by smart blow on the shoulder, and on looking about him he discovered a cocoanut, a knife, and a looking glass; that on casting his eye on the glass, he became sensible of the presence of Bhyroo, who called upon him to proceed to Ouncar and sacrifice himself, telling him he had already performed the sacrifice several times, and that this was the last time he would called upon.

The victim was not attended by any Bramin, neither did any individual of that caste assist at the ceremony. On the morning fixed for his immolation, he was at the temple of Bhyroo early, and after going through some customary ceremonies and offering some money to the Representation of his Deity (a huge stone smeared with red paint,) he prepared to ascend the Rock; at this moment another attempt was made to induce him to relinquish his design, but without effect; and he moved away with a firm and rapid step, and in a few minutes he appeared on the brink of the precipice, and after making some wild gesticulations to the crowd below, he cast down the cocoanut, glass, and knife, then stepping back a few paces, rushed forward, and springing into air was in a moment precipitated to the bottom and dashed to pieces. Thus fell another victim to Hindoo superstition, displaying through the whole of the appalling scene a firmness and devotion worthy of a better cause.

These sacrifices are of frequent occurrence at Ouncar, and about the same time as this last took place, another victim was preparing to devote himself to the same fell Deity, by burying himself alive at Bhyrooghar near Ougein.

Thus human beings of both sexes and all ages daily fall victims to the cruel superstition which holds her iron rule over the minds of so large a portion of the inhabitants of this beight-

ed country. Tender mothers are torn from their children and given to the flames which are kindled by the hands of their first born. Fanatics devote themselves to the most horrid deaths or penances, and on every side you meet the most disgusting objects or witness the abasement of the human mind in the offerings and devotions made to pieces of wood or stone.

It is most earnestly to be hoped for the sake of religion, humanity, and all the best feelings of our nature, that the efforts making for the dissemination of knowledge may be attended with success, and the darkness, in which the people of India are at present enveloped, dispelled by the light of reason and truth.

Malwah, 1823.

A Pleader for Public Rights.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

When you said that Public Writers should in this Country, as in England, be subject only to the Law, the idea was considered by JOHN BULL as the acme of presumption. A Writer, however, in that consistent Paper, signing himself "A PLEADER FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS," gives us the following glimpse of his sentiments on the Liberty of the Press:—"If therefore," says this Pleader for the Public, "the line of conduct which he (Mr. Buckingham) is pursuing (that of affording his Accusers an opportunity of proving the truth of their accusations) be sanctioned, it must be acknowledged by every man of Common Sense that in Silence alone is safety to be found; and the Press, as an instrument for maintaining integrity and exposing knavery and falsehood, must, in India at least, cease from that day to have any power or influence."

After this, the Journalist's opinion, that Writers should be subject to the Law alone, is modesty itself. The Journalist, I apprehend, wishes nothing more earnestly than subjection to the Law; but the BULL, magnanimously spurning at restraint, wishes to be superior to all Law, telling us that if he is to be so cruelly treated as to be called on to prove in the Supreme Court, the truth of the calumnies he has so long poured forth on Mr. Buckingham, then (a right legitimate conclusion!) the Press in India must from that day cease to have any power or influence!! How a Writer taking upon himself the somewhat imposing title of "A PLEADER FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS" could fall into so lamentable an error as this, is truly surprising. It cannot be necessary to tell the "PLEADER" that in England, Editors, Proprietors, and Masked Slanderers, when discovered, may be compelled to prove in a Court of Justice the truth of their allegations, where character is attacked; nor can the "PLEADER" be ignorant that although this necessary restraint exists, there is not a Country in Europe where the Press exercises a greater or more salutary influence than in England. The Press has not there lost any of its influence, but on the contrary it derives health and vigour from this just and necessary restraint. How then can the PLEADER FOR THE PUBLIC err so grievously as to suppose that a restraint upon the Press, productive in England of the best effects, will if exercised in this Country produce a directly opposite result? The same restraint upon Slanderers prevails in the United States of North America, among a nation of "Radicals" (to use the phrase of the hour), but the power and influence of the American Press is undiminished. How unfortunate then that the "PLEADER" should have appealed for the truth of his position to "men of common sense" who never fail to judge by the unerring rule of experience.

If, as the "PLEADER" alleges, safety could only be found in Silence, the power and influence of the Press would, indeed, be at an end. But it is not true that safety is only to be found in Silence. Safety is to be found in TRUTH, which will always enable its possessor to shield himself and heap shame and confusion of face upon his accusers. If the Editor and Proprietors of JOHN BULL have TRUTH on their side, they are perfectly safe; but if the charges with which Mr. Buckingham has been for months assailed are not proved, the Editor and Proprietors must bear the well-earned disgrace of having wantonly given publicity to charges which, if they did not know them to be false, they as certainly could not know to be true.

February 12, 1823.

MUNGO MALAGROWTHER.

Questions à Résoudre.

À l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta.

MONSIEUR, J'ai lu souvent dans votre excellent JOURNAL des questions adressées au Public par des personnes circonspectes qui n'osent s'en rapporter à leur propre jugement. Je me flatte donc que vous voudrez bien m'ouvrir la même voie pour obtenir de quelqu'un de vos nombreux lecteurs une solution satisfaisante aux trois propositions suivantes.

1^{re}.—L'orthographe, ou la manière d'écrire correctement sa langue, n'est-elle pas indispensable à l'occupation d'un commandement administratif quelconque ?

2^{de}.—Parmi les nombreux défauts qui affligent l'espèce humaine, en est-il de plus ridicule et de plus insupportable que l'importance ?

Dans la solution de cette question d'autant plus délicate que ce ridicule est commun à beaucoup de gens, il faut bien se garder de confondre l'importance avec la gravité. Celle-ci est parfois nécessaire, celle-là est toujours déplacée. Un homme grave est celui qui s'est conseillé de l'autorité plus que par sa sagesse, et son mérite que par son maintien :... piété grave se méritait si forté virum quem... et ce n'est pas de celui-là dont il est question. L'homme important dont nous parlons est celui qui privé de tout ce qui commande un respect naturel emploie tous les moyens artificiels pour l'obtenir. On le reconnaît à son maintien, à ses gestes, à ses attitudes, même aux inflexions de sa voix qu'il compose pour en imposer, et surtout à son costume sur lequel il fonde toute la dignité de la représentation.

Voltaire prétend que ce ridicule inspire l'aversion et qu'on ne pardonne pas à ceux qui veulent en imposer par cet air d'autorité et de suffisance. La Rochefoucauld le définit un mystère du corps pour cacher les défauts de l'esprit. Bayle l'appelle l'écorce de l'orgueil ; et le Grand Frédéric la décoration des sets.

3^{de}.—L'état de retraite dans le civil comme dans le militaire n'est-il pas incompatible avec l'avancement dans la même carrière, et lorsqu'on y met un Magistrat ou un Officier subalternes, peuvent-ils prétendre aux fonctions de Grand Juge ou de Colonel ?

Il nous semble qu'un tel abus n'est pas tolérable, car il s'ensuivrait qu'après avoir croupi dans un Port ou une ville de Garnison pendant dix ou douze ans de guerre, un militaire, par exemple, se trouverait aussi avancé que ceux qui les ont employés à défendre courageusement leur Patrie ! C'est dans un cas semblable que Madame de Sévigné disait, en parlant d'un Officier Général qui devait tous ses grades à la faveur :

Encore dix ans de paix et le voilà Maréchal !

J'ai l'honneur de'être, &c. &c.

J. LE BON.

Sélections.

King of Persia.—A letter from an esteemed Persian, contradicts JOHN BULL's assertion that the King of Persia was converted to Christianity.—*Mir-e-ol Ukkher.*

Madras, Jan. 28, 1823.—His Majesty's Ship *TEES* came in on Saturday morning from Penang, but brings no news.

The *SAMARANG*, (Country Ship) arrived from China the preceding day. She brought us some Penang Papers, but their contents have been anticipated.

The *GOELCONDA* did not get under weigh until near noon Friday, when she stood to sea with a fine Royal Northerly breeze—she proceeds to London directly.

The *MOIRA*, Captain Horoblow, is almost ready for sea, but to meet the wishes of some of her Passengers she will not sail before Saturday morning. Her Packets are advertised to be closed at 3 o'clock to-morrow, but they will of course be kept open after that. The following is a list of her Passengers :

Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. G. E. Russell ; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T. Nuthall, 3d Light Cavalry, Major J. A. Kelly of the M. E. Regt. Capt. Brevet Lieut. Col. P. H. Kny, of the Invalids ; Major R. W. Lee, 20th Regt. N. L. ; T. A. Oakes, Esq. Senior Merchant, P. Boyd,

Esq.—Children : Misses Jane Boyd, Isabella Boyd, Elizabeth Jane Lutherell, Sophia Ashton, Anna Ashton, Emma H. Russell, Jane L. Russell, Caroline M. Russell, Charlotte L. Russell ; Masters James Boyd, Henry Lutherell, Gilbert David Lothess and Richard H. Russell.

The *YORK* is already taking in her home Cargo.

The *APOLLO*, by whom the Madras Packets are coming, was a Diamond Harbour at the date of the last accounts—We should like to know why they were not despatched by the *MOIRA*, a Vessel then on the eve of sailing, in preference to sending them on one of the latest Ships of the season.

We have seen letters from St. Helena mentioning that the Ship *FLORENTIA*, which sailed from Madras on the 28th of March reached St. Helena on the 25th of July, having been only three days in Port at the Isle of France since they left these Roads. The *GEORGE HOME* which sailed from Bombay on the 17th of May, and was reported to have been lost, reached St. Helena on the 7th of August, where she found the *GANGES*, *HYPERION* and *TOPAZ*—all these Vessels had experienced dreadful gales off the Cape—the *GANGES* had lost 13 men by small pox, and had several laid up with scurvy. The Captain (Chivers) died on the 5th of August. The *GANGES* left St. Helena refitted with stores and spirits on the 31st of August.

The Honourable Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness the NAWAB on Monday forenoon ; and was received at Chepauk under the customary honours.

Theatre Pantheon.—We were never more gratified by any Amateur Theatricals than by the performance of MORTON's admirable Comedy of the "SCHOOL FOR REFORM," on Tuesday evening. The judicious cast of the Play had led to the expectation of great things, but the reality far exceeded every anticipation that had been formed. Indeed our Heroes of the Bushkin never before appeared to such uniform advantage, and the whole *Dramatis Personæ* were as nearly perfect as is possible in a Theatre where professional performers cannot be engaged. After this general and unconditional praise, in which we are sure all who witnessed the Play will cordially concur, it will not be expected that we should enter very fully into the merits of each Performer.

The Scenery and general arrangements were better than usual, and the whole performance was of a superior description.

We are pleased to observe the uniform encouragement which is given to our Dramatic heroes by the Honourable the Governor and his amiable Lady. They entered the Theatre on Tuesday evening punctually at eight o'clock and appeared greatly delighted with the performance. It was the subject of general remark and regret, however, that the House was rather thinly attended—We know not how to account for this apathy regarding the national amusement of the Drama, except it is that the expense, which is certainly very heavy, operates to prevent the attendance of families—certain it is a very large proportion of the Society of Madras were absent from the Theatre on Tuesday. Many, perhaps, were attracted by engagements to dinner parties, but a still greater number we believe were deterred by the other cause referred to. We are glad therefore to mention that it is in contemplation to give tickets admitting the Ladies of a family at the same price for which a single ticket is now purchased. We would suggest that during the present *Sporting Meeting*, the "School for Reform" should be repeated, for we know many families have expressed regret that they did not witness the recent excellent representation. It is indeed rumoured that the Managers are disposed to gratify this wish, and to add to the Performance the amusing Interlude of "Lovers Quarrels," in which there is an admirable character for Mrs. Ewart.

Sporting Meeting.—The Madras Races commenced yesterday with extraordinary eclat. The morning was delightfully cool and refreshing, and the gaiety of the scene was enhanced by a striking display of beauty on the Stand.

The running was superior to any thing that has been seen on the Madras Course of the last six years.

The Races commenced with a private match of a mile between *Currug* and *Andrew* which was won with ease by the former in 1m. 58s.

Both the Maidens afforded excellent Sport, and were run in extraordinary good time. Captain O'Neil won both *Maidens*. Excellent Sport is expected to-morrow morning. The Race for the Nabob's Cup will be one of uncommon interest.—*Madras Courier.*

Coroner's Inquest :—Murder.—In addition to the melancholy case of homicide reported in the GAZETTE of last Wednesday, we have the painful duty of reporting another murder which has been apparently attended with more barbarous and atrocious circumstances.—We trust it will be impossible for such atrocities to remain enveloped in secrecy, and feel a confident reliance in the vigilance of the police that their exertion will continue unabated, until the perpetrators of such inhumanity shall be discovered and brought to justice.—We hear that in addition to the activity now prevailing in that department that the magistrates intend,

or have already applied to Government for leave, to offer such a reward for the discovery of these offenders, as may induce not only the inferior officers of justice to make increasing questions in their several divisions, but may induce some of the parties concerned, or those who have a knowledge of the principal offenders, to make a full discovery of the circumstances.—There was nothing disclosed before the Coroner which could lead to the slightest conjecture as to the cause of the murder in the present case. We shall however give the particulars as they appeared on the inquest, that our readers may judge for themselves of the great difficulty which exists of getting hold of any fact to afford any reasonable conjecture as to the cause of so barbarous an outrage.

Shaik Currian, a constable, deposed that about nine o'clock on Monday morning last he was informed by the sepoy in charge of the Pound, that a body was floating in the Fort Ditch near the Bazar Gate, that on going there he found the deceased had both his hands tied behind his back, and that his feet were also tied together, the bandages were pieces of rag or line—His body smelt and was offensive, and appeared to have been dead about four or five days—from the state of the body he could not discover any marks of violence.—He had on his jacket and short breeches—the Ditch at the part where he was lying was not more than three feet deep.

The next witness who appeared was the widow of the deceased, a most interesting and beautiful young Rajapoot woman, about the age of fifteen years; on recognizing her husband she was immediately absorbed in tears; her loud lamentations excited the pity and compassion of the large assemblage of persons who were present—on being desired to compose herself and be seated—she deposed that she was the wife of the deceased, that his name was Newell Sing a Rajapoot, that they had been married eight years and during that time had lived very happily together, that they had been only one month in Bombay and were strangers in the place—they had come from Broach; the deceased had not any quarrel or dispute with any person—that they lived near Dohetallub, that about six days before she had gone from home; with her husband's victuals in the morning to Mr. Hutt's Tent on the Esplanade, in whose service her husband was—that on enquiring for the deceased she was informed he had gone home the night before—she had afterwards enquired at the chokies if her husband was a prisoner any where, and was told he was not—no person had ever attempted to seduce her from her husband, or made her any presents—the jewels on her person she had brought from Broach, she lives with her brother in Bombay who lets out carts to hire—her brother has been in Bombay a long time—she had no quarrel with her husband, nor did her husband ever accuse her of improper conduct—he did not wear any jewels about his person. Here the evidence closed. The Coroner observed to the Jury in summing up, that had the deceased been found in the ditch with his arms and feet loose, there might perhaps have been some probability to conclude that he had come to his death by accident, though even such a conclusion would have been doubtful, as the water in the place where he was found was only three feet deep; but the ligatures which bound his members together, placed the means of his death beyond a doubt.—He (the Coroner) had felt some doubt whether he should be justified in holding an inquest over a body which from its offensive state could scarcely be approached—one of the great benefits resulting from inquisition was the inspection of the body to discover if any marks of violence existed; in the present case that advantage could not be obtained; he had however proceeded in this duty, under the belief that the widow might have thrown some light on the affair, but in that hope the jury he was certain would be disappointed as well as himself; on the contrary the widow's evidence had so completely shut out every ground of conjecture as to the motives which had led to the commission of so foul and barbarous a murder, that he was at a loss to conceive any possible motive whatever. The jury had anticipated him in one very natural question which seemed to have suggested itself to every person present—he meant the question whether any person had attempted to seduce the wife from the allegiance to her husband. Looking at the elegance of her person and the splendor of the ornaments in which she appeared, with reference to her humble station of life, a conjecture very naturally occurred that things were not altogether right in that quarter; she had however with much apparent sincerity and simplicity of manner denied that any attempts of the nature suggested had been made; he really believed that her testimony throughout was not to be doubted: there was something in the manner of a witness that betrayed either the falsity or truth which was spoken, and could not deceive those who had had experience in examinations of this kind. With respect to the other points in the case, he had some reason to think that the assault upon the deceased was the consequence of some sudden affray, in which the parties had proceeded to great and cruel extremities; his reasons for this conjecture was the texture and materials of the bandage or ligatures employed to fasten his limbs; no persons meditating his death would have waylaid him with the possession only of these simple materials. If any conspiracy had been formed for that purpose, why not at once employ the dagger, or at least some bludgeon, or cordage better

adopted to such criminal purposes. None of these method had apparently been used, and it was therefore not an improper conclusion to draw, that the parties concerned in the affair had not the possession of them, and therefore had not concerted any criminal design; on the contrary the bandages appeared to be strips of linen torn off from some article of wearing apparel, which perhaps had been done on the spot and on the spur of the moment as the only means then in their power of effecting their object of immediate revenge. It would also appear evident that more than one person was implicated in this transaction—the deceased was a robust man, and if opposed in single combat no one person could probably have effected the purpose in so deliberate a manner as to have tied successively both hands and feet and then to have thrown the deceased alive into the ditch—that his life had been as destroyed he believed, but then at the same time he must come to the very probable conclusion that more than one person were implicated in this cruel death. It was lamentable to reflect that on that day he had been called on to sit upon two as barbarous cases of murder and cruelty as were ever recorded—the one committed in a place of comparative obscurity, but the present at the very entrance of the Fort.—He would make no further observations than to say that he hoped incessant exertions would be made by the police, and every inducement afforded to have these criminals brought to justice. The public must naturally feel interested in these uncommon events, and that this disposition to commit such flagrant crimes should be promptly and efficiently suppressed.

The jury without any hesitation found a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown.

Since this inquest we are informed that the Coroner has made private inquiry in the neighbourhood of the residence of this young widow, and that such enquiry has turned out very satisfactory in every respect.—Since the discovery of her husband she has not suffered any nourishment to pass her lips, and in this state of exhaustion she went to Mr. Hutt's tents for the recovery of a small balance of wages due to her husband, but on reaching his residence she fainted and continued in a state of insensibility above a quarter of an hour. Mr. Hutt very kindly sent for a Surgeon; but he could not discover pulsation for some time—she was however comparatively restored with a little weak brandy and water: her illness was entirely produced from debility and exhaustion of nature. She has expressed a wish to Mr. Hutt that he would find her a passage to Broach in one of his boats which is destined to the northward. As this young and interesting female stranger is without sufficient friends to find her those comforts for her journey back to her relations, it would well accord with the distinguished kindness of our fair country women to make up for her a small purse of 200rs, which the Editor will be happy to forward to Mr. Hutt; and if this paragraph should catch his eye, we are sure we need not express any hope that he will see her comfortably embarked for her own country agreeably to her own wishes.—*Bombay Courier.*

Commerce of Rome with India.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbours,

SIR,

Perhaps the following account of the early connection of the Western nations with India, may not be quite unacceptable. The navigation of the Romans was thus performed. They went down the Arabian Gulf to Cape FARTAK, and from hence to the mouth of the INDUS. Not in the reign of CLAUDIUS, HYPATIS, first availed himself of the monsoons, and thus facilitated the commerce between these places.

The goods intended for the Indian market were embarked at ALEXANDRIA, from whence they were carried to JULIOPOLIS, and up the NILE to COPPUS, a distance of 305 miles. This town PTOLEMY places in 25° 30'. Here the vessels were unladen, and the goods conveyed to camels, a distance of 255 miles in 8 days, to BERNICE, and there remained in ware-houses until the proper time for their removal. They were here embarked for the last time and in thirty days arrived at OCCELIS on the Arabian coast, in latitude 12° according to the ancients, tho' no doubt this is too far to the South. Some ships went to CANA, MOXA and other ports for the supply of the native merchants.—These, according to Suetonius, procured frank incense, for which they gave arms, knives, glass, &c.

OCCELIS, however, was the chief place, for here they met with the merchants from INDIA, and it also served them as a resting place on their way to that country, where they made the port of MIZANS in 40 days.—This place Ptolemy places in 14°—The pirates made it necessary for them to seek a better port, and that of BUCARA was chosen, from whence they sent their goods on praos to MADONA, and having ended their affairs in time to return by the trade wind, they arrived at ALEXANDRIA in January or December.—The Indian goods were then unladen carried to BERNICE, thence transported by land to COPPUS and by the NILE to ALEXANDRIA, and from thence to ROME by the annual fleet established by AUGUSTUS.

Thursday, February 13. 1823.

—607—

The stock invested by the Romans in this branch of trade amounted to 483,000*£* of our money, and they calculated their profit on the voyage at 100 per cent.

The principal articles exported from INDIA to Rome were much the same as at present. The first in importance was cinnamon, (which sold in Rome for 2*£* of our money per lb.) diamonds, pearls, from INDIA and ARABIA, emeralds, the opal, rubies, topazes and other precious stones, gold, ebony and other rich woods, incense, gums, ivory, and other common oriental commodities. I am, Sir, &c.

K.

Directions for Entering Bassadore Harbour.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following directions for entering Bassadore Harbour by Lieutenant Grubb of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING BASSADORE HARBOUR.

Coming from the Southward with a fair wind bring the Great Tomb to bear S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. then steer in N. W. by N. or N. N. W. with a large Ship, attention being paid to the set of Tide, which is not always regular, but generally sets East and West, the Flood running to the Westward, and Ebb to the Eastward. Keep the Tomb while in sight S. S. E. until Bassadore Point on which the Flag Staff is placed is brought to bear N. E. then steer in for it, being careful if you deepen to 8 or 9 fathoms to keep a point to the Northward or N. E. by N. having a good look out for the Flag on the Dry Bank off the Point, which when seen should be kept a point open on the starboard bow and may be rounded at 400 yards-distance. The best anchorage is the Grove of Date Trees in one with the Centre Hummock bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. in 7 fathoms soft mud.

N. B. There is a remarkable Notch in the high land on the Persian Coast, which when seen is an excellent mark for coming in from the Southward, keeping it N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and steering for it till Bassadore Point bears N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. then steer in for Bassadore as before.

Coming from the Southward with an Easterly or working wind you may bring the Tomb to bear as above, and if Flood Tide set in about N. by W. keeping away if you shoal to, or less than 3 fathoms until Bassadore Point bears N. E. and the highest Hummock E. by N. you may then haul your wind and stand over till you bring Bassadore to bear E. by N. and the highest Hummock E. S. E. then tack and stand over to the South bank, observing that when you deepen to 8 or 9 fms. you are near the South Sand which is rather steep to; you should therefore go about on shoaling after having had this depth, as 7 fathoms is close to the edge of the sands. Having the highest Hummock E. S. E. a Ship should work between the sands to 5 fathoms on the South and 5 on the North. The Channel in general is about 2 miles wide and the Tide strong, it is therefore useless attempting to work against it either going in or out.

In coming from the Northward rounding Centes in 15 or 20 fathoms water, I would recommend steering to the Eastward till Bassadore Point is seen, which with a fair wind bring to bear N. E. by E. and steer for till the highest Hummock bears E. S. E. and Bassadore as before mentioned. Run in about N. E. keeping a look out for the Flag on the Dry Bank which round as first directed. The directions given for working in from the Southward are equally applicable to working in from the Northward, excepting that a Ship may borrow a little on the Persian side, but I would strongly recommend following them as near as possible, particularly if she draws more than 15 or 16 feet water, as there are some Banks extending along that Coast not yet examined, and on which it is supposed there is not more than 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at Low Water Spring Tides.

Working out of the Channel from the Anchorage, you may work between 5 fathoms on the North Sand and 5 on the South Sand till the highest Hummock bears about East. You may then if bound to the Southward, stand over on the Flat, till Bassadore bears about N. E. and until you see the Great Tomb, or in hazy weather it will be most prudent to make short tacks till you deepen to 5 or 6 fathoms, you may then shape a course either to the Eastward or Westward.

GENERAL REMARK.

The Soundings off the entrance are in general from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 less 2 fathoms Low Water spring tides soft mud, but as you approach Bassadore Point they deepen viz. with the point N. E. and highest Hummock about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. you will deepen to 7 or 8 fathoms, and continue that depth by steering N. E. The Channel is formed by two Sand Banks, that on the South having only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet water, that on the North having from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, but this is only dangerous as you approach the Eastern Point, and the Channel being at least 2 miles wide, no danger to be apprehend-

ed. The water being always smooth it can rarely happen that a Ship will not stay, and in the event of so doing there is room enough to box haul her, however if there is any doubt of staying, I would advise tacking sooner than directed. The Great Tomb is distant about 24 miles from Bassadore Point, bearing S. by E. The Little Tomb, about 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ from do. bearing S. 15 W. The Lat. of Bassadore Point is 26° 39' 15" N. Long. about 52° 27' 30" East—variation of Compass 5 Westerly but not allowed. The Tide runs at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour on the springs. High Water Full and Change at 11th. 45m. Rise and Fall about 8 feet. The anchorage is perfectly sheltered by the Dry Bank off Bassadore Point from N. W. easterly, which here blow from W. by S. 7. fathoms is about 200 yards from Low Water mark; under that depth I would not advise Ships to anchor, as it shoals quick to 2 fathoms and outside, that depth it deepens to 13 where the Tide runs much stronger.

(Signed) J. H. GRUBB, *Lieut. Marine, Comd. H. C. C. Ternate.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1823.

J. HENDERSON, *Sec. to Govt.*

Ruins of Bisanagar.

And pillar'd wastes
T'ween bowers, and temples overthrown
And palaces, with moss o'er grown;—
Like them who rear'd, have pass'd away
By dint of arms, or slow decay:—THE LEAFLESS TREE.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

There is something melancholy though grand in the contemplation of the extensive ruins of the ancient City of Bisanagar:—her line of streets and palaces—her ancient towers and ivy-mantled walls “embattled high”—her forsaken and ruinous Pagodas, and the scattered march of her ruins, embowered amid a dark green foliage the growth of years; the wildness of her scenery, added to the tall range of hills peering up on every side, breaking the blue expanse of sky behind, piled with broad and rugged masses of granite that bear the rust of ages, their sides overrun with a wild jungle, clothed in lively patches of green, and increasing to the view till they fade, and mingle with the blue distance; 'twas lovely to see them illumined with the crimson glare of departing day, and the varied tints they took, till they sunk into a pure and purple haze. Close to her site the wild Tambodra rolling o'er her rocky bed, cleaves a passage through channelled rocks which increase the noise of her rushing waters, tufts of Arecas and trees, that quiver with the breeze—russet brakes—and green knolls grow on her margin and stand reflected in her bright mirror—the dark and shelvy rocks throw their shades along in frowning mood upon the troubled surface of her deep; the vary-coloured birds rich with “the hues of Paradise” pour forth their song “at evening from the tall Pagodas’ top” and from every spray that combine to render it a truly interesting scene. Mantled amid her fringing wilds, and green bowers, a grey Temple stands fashioned in all the rude array of native sculpture—its large and many flags and pillars of solid stone, are blended into an infinite variety of figures and ornaments; 'twas here that revelry, and show, and the sprightly chord of instruments were heard of old, but the Spirits of its “grisly King” have vanished, and the flowing creeper twins her ringlets round the rough mass and sports her crimson tassels, like beauty to old age; a murky gloom pervades the whole ruin, that the workings of the imagination might breed upon, and incline one to pity the ravages that time as well as man had made.

What multitudes have flit around to sport their season, and be seen no more!—have spread their “motley wings” with the going down of noon and have left us, silent witnesses of their haunts! “Pageantry and dance, and feast, and song” have fled—their holy places tenantless, sleep embosomed 'mid wild and overhanging foliage and the rank society of weeds, clouded in the dim vapour of mystery;—the sun that pours his rays down upon the “blue grey” solitudes, gazed awhile of old as radiant upon their surfeited landscapes,—the vast hum of multitudes bustling about nought, is settled into a death-like silence—the sombre ruins now “thrill to the music of the shade” and all the ostentatious pageantry of her times past, lives, in transient monuments of a mistaken zeal, and an industry mispent—surely these scenes are worthy the contemplation of

Mysore Division, 1823.

A PILGRIM.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th instant, at the Greek Church, by the Reverend Father AMBROSIOUS, C. D. ELIAS, Esq. to Miss C. LUCAS, eldest Daughter of JOHN LUCAS, Esq. of Calcutta.

On the 8th instant at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. C. CAROW: Indigo Planter, to Miss M. D'CARA.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1823.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS, h. l.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. Black's *Master Robert*, by *Benedict*, (Frost), 8 7
 2. Mr. Roberts's *gr. l. Fancy*, by *Painted*, 8 0

The Horses started at score:—the Colt making the play—the Filly the favourite at starting. Time 1m. 34s. Won easy.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS, h. l.—G. M.

Mr. O'Kelly's *Brutus*, 8st. (dead), paid to Mr. Black's *Arabella*, 8st.

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS, h. l.—G. M.

Mr. Black's (Sealed Horse) paid 60 Gold Mohurs to Mr. Wal-
 ter's (Sealed Horse).

Bombay Races.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1823.

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, Rupees 1000; and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8st. 7lb.—heats two and a half miles.—The winner of one Race on any Course to carry 5 lb. extra, of two, 7 lb. and of more than two, 10 lbs. extra.

- Mr. Law's *Advocate*, 1 1
 Mr. Bailin's *Shylock*, 2 2
 Captain Spiller's *Langlois*, 3 3
 Captain Fitz James's *Badinage*, 4 dra.
 Mr. Crawford's *Wild Boy*, 5 dist.

The Bycullah Plate of 100l. from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age—Bycullah Standard—heats one mile.

- Mr. Malcolm's *Fitz James*, 1 1
 Lieutenant Ribot's *Cadic*, 2 2
 Captain Pearson's *Claude*, 3 3
 Mr. Crawford's *Rob Roy*, 4 4
 Captain Mansfield's *Wary*, 5 5

LAST DAY—FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

The Gold Turf Cap, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1803; and now in the possession of Mr. Crawford—heats two miles, 9st.—Stakes, Rupees 300 each.

- Mr. Crawford's *Scots*, 1 0
 Mr. Malcolm's *Burnfoot*, 2 dra.

Won easy—no time taken.

A Plate for the beaten Horses of the Season, that have saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 3 Gold Mohurs each; to be Handicapped by the Stewards—two miles.

- Mr. Law's *Donegal*, 1 0
 Mr. Crawford's *Forester*, 2 0
 Mr. Havelock's *Recorder*, 3 0

Won easy. Time 4' 35"

FIRST MATCH—TWO MILES.

- Captain Fitz James's *Minstrel*, 1 0
 Mr. Elliot's *Procy*, 2 0

Time 4' 9"

This Match was an interesting (and great betting) Race. *Procy* took the lead and kept it till within the distance chair, when the superior strength and bottom of *Minstrel* brought him through, and he won rather easily at the end.

SECOND MATCH—TWO MILES.

- Mr. Malcolm's *Fitz James*, 1 0
 Mr. Crawford's *Rob Roy*, 2 0

Won quite easy. Time 4' 1m 1"

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 12	Flor de Mar	Spanish	M. Honderden	Manilla	Dec. 11

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 25	H. M. S. Tees	British	Coe	Penang	Jan. 19

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
JAN. 18	Larkspur	British	J. G. Trith	Rasthurn	Dec. 23
19	Kosrovie	British	J. H. Edwin	Bassadore	Jan. 6
19	Balthie	British	C. Jolliffe	Bassadore	Jan. 6
20	Felicitas	British	P. Campbell	Bassadore	Jan. 6
20	Glenelg	British	H. R. Weddell	Bassadore	Jan. 6
21	Shaw Byramgore	British	J. Crockett	China	Nov. 28
21	Lawjee Family	British	G. Seton	China	Dec. 2
24	Nautilus	British	W. Roll	Penang	Nov. 24

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 10	Nimrod	British	W. Spicer	Ile of France
11	Hibernia	British	J. Macintosh	London

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 26	Bark Dolphin	British	G. East	Calcutta

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 21	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	G. C. Gambier	Trincomalee
21	H. M. S. Liffey	British	C. O'Neil	Trincomalee
21	H. M. S. Madagascar	British	E. Nepean	Trincomalee
22	Balthie	British	C. Jolliffe	Severndroog
22	Kosrovie	British	J. H. Edwin	Severndroog
22	Felicitas	British	P. Campbell	Severndroog
22	Glenelg	British	H. R. Weddell	Severndroog

Passengers.

Passengers per *KURNOO*, from *Bassadore* to *Bombay*.—Lieutenant Gidley, Lieutenant Stalker, and Troops.

Passengers per *SALIS*, from *Bassadore* to *Bombay*.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. F. Allen, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Lieutenant G. Moore, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Lieutenant E. Burgess, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Ensign W. Stewart, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Ensign B. W. Gantier, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Sergeant Major J. Tanher, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Ensign Delt, 2d Batt. 12th Regt. of Native Infantry, Sub Conductor J. Wilkinson and Family, Sub Conductor A. Walker, Commissariat.

Passengers per *FELICITAS*, from *Bassadore* to *Bombay*.—Lieutenant Taylor, H. Cracklow, A. Woodburn, and Troops.

Passengers per *GLENELG*, from *Bassadore* to *Bombay*.—Captain Bagbold, 12th Regiment, Captain Robinson, B. E. Regiment, Captain Auldjo, Artillery, Lieutenant Phillips, B. E. Regiment, Ensign Ore, B. E. Regiment, Assistant Surgeon McDonald, European and Native Troops.

Passengers per *SHAW BYRAMGORE*, from *China* to *Bombay*.—Mr. F. Lugin, Captain C. Malcolm.

Passengers per *LOWJEE FAMILY*, from *China* to *Bombay*.—Mrs. H. Blair, H. Blair, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, Mr. James Lyon, Free Mariner.

Passengers per *NAUTILUS*, from *Penang* to *Bombay*.—Sir Ralph Rice, Recorder of Bombay.

Passengers per *BOMBAY*, from *Bombay* for *Calcutta*.—Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Humphreys, and 2 Children, Mrs. Hathway, and 3 ditto, Mrs. Montgomery, and 1 ditto, Mrs. Bryne, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, H. M. 44th Regt., Doctor Hathway, Ensigns Mauro, and McDonald.

Passengers per *SALIS*, from *Bombay* for *Severndroog*.—Lieutenant W. Allen, Commissariat, Lieutenant G. More, Lieutenant E. Burgess, Ensigns Stewart, and Delt, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment.

Passengers per *FELICITAS*, from *Bombay* for *Severndroog*.—Lieutenant Cracklow, Lieutenant Woodburn, Ensigns Ramsey, and Delt, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry.